Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Dr. Sturtevant of the New York Experiment Station, has resigned his position to spend two years of study in Europe.

Fuchsias require to be kept growing freely in order to have the best results. They do not like great heat, and are grateful for a little shade. Red spider is apt to be troublesome to them.

A voice in the United States Senate, a few days before adjournment, said, "That the demands of the farmers are just and proper must be apparent, and that they will be complied with is just as certain as that the government shall endure and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our needs and then organize to secure them.

The Michigan legislature has made a law giving a reward of one cent for each sparrow killed in that State, the expense to be made a county charge and payable by village or town clerks. This will probably thin out what has become in many localities a great nuisance. The sparrows in Northern States live chiefly in cities and villages, where they can find shelter, and are especially destructive to grain and fruit near the suburbs.

At a late meeting of the Hillsboro', N. H., Pomona Grange, it was the universal opinion of the members, who discussed the question of past and future rewards of agriculture, that with the increased opportunities for education among farmers, the improved machinery by which to lessen manual labor, and a powerful organization like the Grange to protect their interests in Congress and our State legislatures, the profits from farming must be greater in the years to come.

Spring is here, and now the thinking and planning of the farmer, which has been going on during the winter and while attending institutes, Grange meetings, and other gatherings of farmers, must take definite shape, and must be applied to the practical affairs of the farm, or it has all been for naught. The progressive man is he who applies his knowledge to his work. It matters not how much a farmer knows if he does not apply that knowledge to his business. More and better, should always be the motto of the farmer.

The farmer's life, according to carefully prepared statistics in Massachusetts, is longer than that engaged in any other occupation. He lives on an average sixty-five years, while the highest average of any other business is fifty-six years. This longevity is not due entirely to his out-of-door life, for some other out-door workers are not long lived. But the farmer's out-door work is mostly in pleasant weather. In storms he keeps pretty closely indoors, thus showing the great advantage not only of knowing enough to go in when it rains, but of having a business which allows him to do so.

The people of the West have borrowed ideas as well as money of New England, and having them, as with the money, have put them to good use. This is what they do at dairymen's meetings:

The ladies of Sparta, Wis., served, recently, an admirable banquet, at which no fewer than five hundred people sat down, and yet there were left twelve wagon loads of fragments. It was the grand culmination of the annual meeting of the State Dairymen's Association, which during three days did royal work for its important specialty. Among recommendations was one favoring appointment of a State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and another looking to the establishment of a State school of instruction for students in dairying.

All those kind of vegetables which are grown for their leaves or stems require an abundance of nitrogenous manures. It is useless to attempt vegetable gardening without it. To this class belong cabbage, lettuce and spinach. The other class, which is grown principally for its seeds or pods, as beans and peas, require much less manure of this character. In fact, they are injured by it. It causes too great a growth of stem and leaf, and the earliness is injuriously affected. Mineral manures, as wood ashes and bone dust, are much better for them. For vegetables requiring rich stable manure, it is better that they have it well rotted and decayed. Nothing has yet been found so well fitted for the purpose as old hot-bed dung.

Prof. Scribner, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in a paper on fungi, says that while sulphate of copper and lime, applied separately, had very little if any effect in preventing mildew, the combination of the two had entirely prevented it. A good formula was to dissolve one pound sulphate of copper in two gallons of water. Slake two pounds of good lime in the same quantity of water and then mix the solutions, when the mixture should be thoroughly applied to vine and foliage. Another method of application is to dissolve 16½ pounds of sulphate in the smallest quantity of water possible; also to slake six pounds of lime in the least water to have it, when slaked in the liquid form. Mix these thoroughly and dry. When dry crush and powder. The powder can be blown over foliage, fruit and vines.

Our correspondent, Seward Dill, in writing to the *American Cultivator* from his California winter home, has the following encouraging words to Eastern fruit growers, and which are corroborative of the ground we have long taken. We have been too often inclined to look away for the advantages which may be found in goodly abundance in our own State, if we but search there for them. Mr. Dill thus writes of the fruit crop:

"The fruit crop is a great item in this State, but the pests of the East are coming over the mountains and in some localities are causing much damage. The coddling moth is getting very plenty. This pest hatches its young three times in a season here, while but once in the East. In some sections here the apples and pears are entirely of no value, and in some cases the prunes and plums are injured. This is a great fruit State. Orchards grow quickly and are prolific, yet it requires time, money, perseverance and patience to plow, cultivate and spray them continually. The prospect is as encouraging in the Eastern States for raising apples, pears and small fruits as here, for land is much cheaper, the marketing costs less, and the European market is always good. Let Eastern orchardists spend as much time and money in the culture of orchards as the Californians do, and more profit will be made east than west of the Rockies."

The National Experiment Station.

The friends of progressive agriculture in our State of course feel much elated over the passage by Congress of the experiment station bill, the full text of which was given in our issue of two weeks since. This bill enables us to establish an experiment department at the State College, and provides for an expenditure in carrying on the same of $15,000 annually, to be met by the national government. This obviates the necessity for a continuance of our present State station, as it furnishes ample means to carry on investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, while aiding in the diffusion of useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture. Much more can be done with this appropriation than could ever have been realized by any appropriation we might have ever been able to realize from the State, and the work may cover the same ground and be of a similar character so far as may be desired. Fifteen thousand dollars judiciously expended annually will accomplish a great work for the State. Naturally enough, those who are connected with the college and our State experiment station feel much elated over the prospect ahead, but far more have the people at large, particularly those connected with agricultural affairs, reason to feel grateful for this generous appreciation of the importance of agricultural investigation on the part of the national government.

Our State College is admirably situated to take full advantage and secure large results from this appropriation. In the first place, we have a well established and well patronized school there, which has already made its mark among the successful distinctively agricultural colleges of the country. This gives the new station character and stability to start with, while at the same time it commands the attention and carries with it the confidence of the public at large as well as of our own State. We also have a well equipped farm, with land enough and all other facilities for carrying on experiments provided for in the act, on a scale that may carry to the public the fact that it is representative work. Such work thus becomes applied science, where mere theories and imaginative possibilities have been eliminated. Further, the management of the college are fully in sympathy with the intent of the act granting the station, and are ready to take hold at once and work out its provisions. Thus every condition points to a useful and brilliant future for the institution, and we join with others in congratulations over the situation.

The Fruit Crop.

The apple crop of the State has now nearly all gone forward to market, and at prices which have been highly encouraging to the industry. The shipments abroad have been considerably in excess of last year, yet prices have been steady and well sustained throughout the season. Growers have realized a satisfactory price for their fruit, while, unlike a year ago, shippers have received reasonable profits for doing the business. The sales of fruit have brought a large amount of money into the State, so much even that it has been sensibly felt in the State at large. In the midst of the ruling low prices for farm products in general, the favorable prices for fruit have been fully appreciated. A year ago many orchardists were seriously entertaining the idea that possibly, after all, the fruit growing business was already overdone and no longer offered any hopeful outlook. All this happily has passed away in view of the quicker market and better prices which have prevailed this year, and all hands are now full of courage as they should be. More trees will be set the coming spring, and those now bearing fruit will be better cared for than ever before. All this should be encouraged, and we may still plant more trees and confidently look forward to goodly returns from them.

Manuring With Superphosphate.

Will it pay to lay down old worn out fields that yield one-half ton of hay to the acre, with superphosphate; if so, which is the best (naming a kind only)? What is the price, and how much to the acre? Please answer the above questions for the accommodation of an old subscriber. Soil, clay loam. SUBSCRIBER.

Falmouth, March 1.

The profits of manuring for grass with commercial fertilizers will depend very much on the character of the soil. It is possible for a clay loam soil to become much run down in productiveness, and yet not be very badly exhausted in fertility. A neglect to plow and reseed when the stand of grass calls for it, leaves the grass more reduced than the soil, and if this neglect still continues for a considerable length of time little will be produced. Meanwhile the rich stores of the elements of plant production, dormant in the soil, are being prepared and liberated by Nature's processes always going on in the soil, and are being prepared ready for crop production, whenever the husbandman prepares the soil and reseeds for another crop. Such a soil has simply remained idle, and has been improving by the idleness. It will make a marked difference whether one is handling such a soil, or whether it be land that has been cropped to an exhausted condition.

In a general way it may be said it will be found to pay to lay down a soil in the above condition with superphosphate. It need not be expected, however, that bountiful production from a single manuring will continue for many years. The process will need to be repeated often.

There is little difference in the value of the leading brands of superphosphate sold in the State. The price will depend on how sharp a buyer one is, and on the quantity he wants.

The quantity per acre cannot be very definitely stated. As a rule, liberal manuring pays best. A half ton to the acre of any of the leading brands ought to show good results. It is probable that the manuring of such land can be done with greater economy with other material than the prepared superphosphate sold on the markets. Fine bone meal, raw, and wood ashes make an economical application for such work on such soil. This matter will bear much careful study.

Experimental Pathology.

Dr. Cressey, veterinary editor of the *Connecticut Farmer*, in answer to the following question, "In what way will the Hatch bill fund be of any advantage to the farmer on the diseases of animals, and what provisions were made to carry on this work?" makes the following interesting statement in regard to the importance and utility of experimental research in this direction:

"The Experimental Station bill which has just been enacted by Congress and approved by the President, provides, among other things, in the second section, 'That it shall be the object and duty of said Experimental Station to conduct original researches, or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same.'

This is an important movement in the right direction, and we hope to see every agricultural college that receives this annual endowment of $15,000, make ample provision for this much needed work on the transmission of disease, which is one of the most vital questions of to-day, in every community. In 1872, in my official report as State Veterinary Surgeon, to the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, I called attention to the increasing prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia, and instituted a series of experiments to determine, if possible, the real nature of the virus and the best, as well as the most economical means of eradicating this contagious affection from the land. Inoculation had been practiced for several years, both in Europe and America, with a view of controlling its ravages, but with questionable results. We, therefore, deemed it advisable to experiment in another direction, which was similar to the plan adopted by the Royal Commission on the Russian cattle plague. Accordingly we operated on the blood in the incubative and early stages of the disease, by administering antiseptic medicines, to destroy those morbid germs which constitute the virus in question.

The bacteria possesses wonderful vitality, as was shown in my paper before the State Board of Health, on Protective Inoculation, and they are so thoroughbred in their organization that each spore may be reproduced under favorable circumstances when inoculated into the blood of any other bovine animal, either by intention or exposure. Hence the necessity for strict quarantine regulations, wherever the disease may appear.

Two years later I assured our commission that there were many points about the Texan fever that needed to be investigated in a scientific manner; for we wanted more light on the pathology of this disease, and this knowledge, I claimed, was only obtainable by careful and continuous researches into the actual contamination of the blood, in fact no experimental work was then more in demand than that which might determine the true infectious nature of this Southern plague, and thus show its relation, if possible, to anthrax or malaria, and why this malady, like pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis, was, seemingly, much more contagious at one time, than at another. The recognition of the vegetable germs, which all comparative pathologists now admit, will necessitate the establishment of biological laboratories in every one of these institutions, in accordance with the provision and intention of the act. We hope to see therefor this vineyard of Esculapius soon filled with a series of expert workmen, who are zealous in such pathological investigation, and whose ability will be in keeping with the demands of the time, and thus demonstrate to the world that the provision which has now been made will place the healing art in the catalogue of the physical and deductive sciences, where it naturally belongs."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes from Aroostook County.

The crops in Aroostook county were quite good last year. I will mention a few farmers that I called on: One farmer, a good Grange brother, Mr. C. L. Norris of Limestone, who has spent several years in the west, said that we can raise and do raise better crops here in Aroostook than are raised at the west. The following items will illustrate what can be done in Aroostook:

Mr. L. Goding of Masardis, raised last year 100 bushels of wheat from three acres, 60 bushels on 1½ acres. On the same piece of land he raised 650 bushels of potatoes the year before. He also raised 700 bushels of other kinds of grain.

Mr. A. Ball of Mapleton, has a farm of 300 acres at Ball's Mills. His father, Mr. Freeman L. Ball, was one of the first settlers in the town, and built a saw mill with R. A. Huse. Mr. Ball usually winters 12 or 13 head of horned cattle, 4 horse kind, 26 sheep, and usually raises 500 to 600 bushels of grain per year; last year he raised 616 bushels; he also raised 1300 bushels of potatoes from 4½ acres, usually cuts 40 tons of hay, and considerable grass seed. One year he sold $200 worth from three acres.

Alexander Ross of Mapleton, has a farm of 250 acres in one block, all clear hard wood land, situated 2½ miles from Presque Isle village. He is Master of Eureka Grange, Mapleton. He keeps 14 head of horned cattle, 2 horses, and 20 sheep. For crops he raised 500 bushels of grain—1400 bushels of potatoes from 5½ acres, 1100 pounds of hops, and cuts 50 to 60 tons of hay.

S. R. Greenwood of Presque Isle, has a farm situated 2 miles from Presque Isle village; keeps 20 head of horned cattle, 4 horse kind, one Percheron colt, one year old last May, weighed 1060 lbs. 20th of Sept., when one year and four months old, color dapple bay, also one two years old, color dark bay, both very promising colts; one pair of Hereford steers, one year old, measured 5 feet, 7 inches, and 5 feet, 8 inches; one pair of calves, steers, 5 months old, measured 4 feet, 6 inches, and the pair will weigh 1000 lbs. live weight.

P. R. Penney of Presque Isle, raised 1400 bushels of grain, and 1300 bushels of potatoes last year.

B. Hume of Bridgewater, has a farm of 200 acres, 180 acres cleared, cut last year 80 tons of hay, and raised about 4,000 bushels of grain from 375 bushels of seed; keeps 36 head of horned cattle, 50 sheep, 20 horse kind. He is also interested in lumbering. Has recently purchased a thoroughbred Jersey bull, and a thoroughbred three-year-old Jersey heifer. Two barns and one stable on the farm, one 46x60 with basement, and one 40x50, stable 40x40, with an office and two box stalls.

F. Whitehead of Bridgewater, has a farm of 320 acres, cuts 100 tons of hay, winters 40 head of cattle, 4 horse kind, 20 sheep; raised last year 5000 bushels of potatoes from 20 acres, 1500 bushels of grain.

O. Smith of Bridgewater, raised 2185 bushels of potatoes from 8 acres, 1007 bushels of which were from 3 acres; 1290 bushels of grain.

N. G. Folsom of Monticello, has a farm of 320 acres. Mr. Folsom came here when a young man from Mt. Vernon about 1829. He keeps 40 head of horned cattle, 8 horse kind, 40 sheep, usually cuts 100 tons of hay, sold 55 tons last year of pressed hay, raised 2000 bushels of grain, 4000 bushels of potatoes. He keeps his farm in a high state of cultivation, and bought over 200 loads of manure last year.

R. H. Landers of Mars Hill, raised 1150 bushels of potatoes from 5 acres, 800 bushels of grain, wheat averaged 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

B. C. Wilder of Washburn, raised 50 bushels of nice White Russian wheat from 1½ acre.

J. F. Currier of Ft. Fairfield, raised 150 bushels of wheat, 136 bushels of buckwheat, 600 bushels of oats, 540 bushels of potatoes, and cuts 75 tons of hay. He keeps 15 head of horned cattle, 5 horse kind, 26 sheep. He built a large two-story house recently.

H. Manter of Ft. Fairfield, raised 52 bushels of White Russian wheat from two acres. This piece of land had had two crops of grain taken from it before it was seeded down, then 8 crops of grass, and one crop of potatoes before the 52 bushels of wheat were raised on it.

A. L. Haines of Ft. Fairfield, keeps a large stock, 50 head of horned cattle, 4 horse kind, 40 sheep, one thoroughbred Hereford bull, bred by Bodwell and Burleigh, and raised by Wm. Houghton. He has three thoroughbred Hereford cows which he obtained from Bodwell and Burleigh, taken on shares. He owns a cheese factory, usually makes 10 to 12 tons of cheese per year. For crops he raised over 1000 bushels of grain, and 1200 bushels of potatoes, cuts 100 tons of hay. He sold 15 head of cattle the past season.

C. E. Hoyt, Ft. Fairfield, raised 450 bushels of grain, 2000 bushels of potatoes from 7 acres. I noticed two nice colts in his stable, one sired by Bloodmont, the other by Aroostook Almont; they are 4 months old, and he has been offered $100 for each of them.

J. G. Bennett of Ft. Fairfield, has a nice pair of two-year-old steers, well matched, that girth 6 feet 2 inches.

Corridon Powers of Caribou, raised 1000 bushels of grain and 1500 bushels of potatoes; he cuts 80 tons of hay, keeps 26 head of horned cattle, 6 horse kind, 45 sheep.

Leavitt Bros. of Limestone, have a bull calf, 8 months old, girth 5 feet, one heifer 9 months, girths 4 feet 8 inches, after a thoroughbred Hereford bull.

Oscar Shirley of Houlton, has two thoroughbred Holstein calves, registered in Holstein Fresian Herd Book. He sent to New York for them, and they cost him about $300. The bull calf, "Rivals Empire," bred by Garret S. Miller of Petersboro, N. H., ten months old, girths 5 feet 2 inches; this calf's granddam, "Empress," has a record of 108 lbs. of milk per day. In one year she gave 19,714 lbs. of milk. The heifer calf, "Aggie Annis," bred by T. G. Yeomans & Son of Walworth, N. Y., girths 5 feet, sired by "Royal Aggie."

J. H. Victory of Houlton, has been quite successful in raising wheat. For three years in succession he has raised over 40 bushels of White Russian wheat per acre, from one bushel of sowing. One year he raised 45 bushels from one bushel of seed.

J. R. Slipp of Hodgdon, raised 1360 bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels of potatoes.

J. D. Gove of Linneus, raised 616 bushels of grain from 12 acres, machine measure, 50 bushels of wheat from 1½ acres, 477 bushels of potatoes from one acre, Beauties of Hebron. The land was sod ground well manured with 250 pounds of Bradley's superphosphate. Mr. Gove sold 28 lambs at $3.40 per lamb.

W. H. Howard of Linneus, raised 90 bushels of White Russian wheat last year, 48 bushels, machine measure, grew on one acre, also raised 600 bushels of other grain, and 402 bbls. of potatoes from 4 acres.

A. P. Bennett of Linneus, has 48 head of horned cattle. He raised 3000 bushels of roots and 2000 bushels of potatoes. He makes dairying a specialty; churns by steam power, uses the Stoddard churn, which holds 120 gallons; made 8000 lbs. of butter last year, 9163 lbs. the year before.

F. H. Putnam of Glenwood, raised from one acre 225 bushels of Early Rose potatoes, 12 bushels of beans, 20 bushels of turnips, 3 bushels of beets, 3 bushels of carrots, and 100 pumpkins, all on one acre. Ploughed the land in the fall, in the spring spread on 16 loads of manure, and 75 lbs. of Bradley's superphosphate on the beans. The potatoes were hoed three or four times. On ⅓ of an acre he raised 300 early deep head cabbage, averaging 15 lbs., some of the heads weighed 25 lbs. J. W. K.

Sherman Mills.

J. H. Fogg, Biddeford, commenced in the stock trade in 1857. For some years he slaughtered and marketed in Biddeford and Saco, from five to twenty cattle a week, and quite a number of sheep and lambs. For some eight or ten years past he has followed Brighton market, taking from ten to twenty head each week, and taking back horses for sale at his stables.

J. A. Merrill & Son, Kennebunkport, are among the foremost farmers in town, keeping twenty cows, selling milk at the seashore houses in summer, and butter and skimmed milk at Kennebunk village the remainder of the year.

Geo. Hutchins & Son, Kennebunk, have a very nicely matched pair of grade Ayrshire calves about five feet in the line, "ring streaked, sparked and speckled," but "as like as two peas in a pod," a good pair.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Among the New Jersey Patrons.

On the eve of Friday, the 18th ult., in company with Bro. Holcomb of Mt. Airy, I started for Seargeantsville, six miles inland, where we were posted for an evening meeting. I am told that our route led us through a fine peach and dairy country and across good farms occupied by live patrons, but I am totally unable to tell your readers a word of it, for we were but just on the way when the very blackness of darkness settled over us; the thunders burst forth in terrific peals, the lightnings flashed from every quarter of the heavens, and the rain came down in such torrents as I remember never to have seen, or rather felt before, for, but for the lightning, nothing could be seen. Then our lantern went completely out and the interesting fact developed that *we had a blind horse.* Your readers can imagine my sensations. Soon the road and ditches were a sheet of water, for with the torrents coming down and the large stretch of level country the culverts were too small to carry the water. Some of the wooden ones were afloat, some had been carried away, while in places the water had cut deep washouts across the road—into one of which we dropped, and the old horse broke a trace and just walked out of the shafts—while the flashes of lightning only served to blind us to all else save the realization of our situation. But, aided by the magnificent electric lights, Holcomb extemporized a trace from the halter and a pull all together brought us on to the road bed. Finally, after reaching a house and getting our lantern renewed, we succeeded in reaching the town where our signal of distress was recognized, and we found a patron's welcome with Bro. Jas. Williamson, and spent the night listening to the rain upon the roof and trying to be thankful that we were under the shingles. It was a fearful experience, even to one who for a half century has braved the storms of life. I have a very deep regard for that horse, but I ardently hope that before I ride with him in a dark night again he will regain his eyesight. But the shower was too much for the patrons and we were beat for once. The morrow dawned clear, still, and, to the surprise of all, warm. After a good look through Bro. Williamson's creamery and nurseries we were on the tramp. I learn that the creamery is successful and satisfactory. The butter is selling to dealers at 32 cts. and is all wanted. The whole milk is taken and the cream raised in deep cans with ice water. Skim cheese is also made, a part of the butter-milk being used.

I had but just started when a brother from Locktown met us and took us there for dinner, and thence to Pittstown for a public meeting in the church in the afternoon. And now, Mr. Editor, I am stuck. I wish I could describe the ride. The road was as bad as red clay and water could make it, so that we had ample opportunity to see the country. It is rather high, has some few rocks and has rather a northerly inclination. It is called the peach district of New Jersey. Just as far as the eye can reach the landscape on every hand is red with the shining twigs of the peach orchards, which are planted in straight rows some fifteen feet apart and are tended carefully and intelligently. The orchard is kept free from grass and weeds, and is often cropped for one or two years with beans, buckwheat, or sometimes potatoes. But when the fruit sets the trees have all the resources at hand and all the help they need. At the harvest men and boys do the picking, while women and girls often sort and basket the fruit. The same tree usually receives three several pickings, as the fruit is not all at the proper stage at one time, the practiced eye directing the hand as fast as it can move. Here are farmers all around who produce from one to twelve thousand baskets, and often more. The patrons in this locality have organized a peach exchange, by which they expect to be able to dispose of all their product at the right time, to deal directly with dealers wherever they are, and to get the full market value of the fruit. I believe it will prove a success.

At Pittstown we had a real good meeting. It appears that now is the opportune time to put in solid work for the organization of farmers. The effects of last eve's thunder storm were visible on all sides. Deep ruts and ditches were cut through wheat fields, roads were washed, and in places the soil from the fields filled the roads so as to almost render them impassable. After the close of the meeting the peach exchange was discussed for awhile, and again we were slowly dragging through the mud towards Barbertown, eight miles away, for an evening meeting, the entire distance through the same peach district. The soil is what they call "red shale," with clay enough to make the mud stick closer than a brother. The wash by last night's flood had made every stream and river red and almost thick with sediment, which in places, where the water had drained off, completely covered the grass and grain.

All the wheat, which is a leading crop, is sown in the autumn. Last fall was unusually dry and it could not be got in until late, and then it was late in germinating and much of it only just got out of the ground when winter set in. Now it is entirely bare, and with daily freezing and thawing the crop looks anything but promising. The finest wheat is worth at the mill or station 92 cts., while much is sold at 85 or 87 cents. Farmers invariably tell me "there is no money in wheat," but with corn and grass they need wheat to preserve the proper rotation, and so it is continued. It has been a bad winter for threshing and a large part of the grain is yet in the stock. One good patron I called upon was threshing his crop of red wheat, some nine hundred bushels averaging thirty bushels to the acre, which was uncommonly fine. He had sold at 92 cents, which he said was below cost. The best farmers get 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre, which as a rule is fed to teams and milch cows, the demand for milk for the great cities within reach being enormous. While the production of milk is perhaps the best part of Jersey farming, yet by a careful calculation the other day by one of the leading business men in New York city, the producer of milk only receives 33⅓ per cent. of the gross sum paid by the consumer of all the milk sold in that city. Is it any wonder that Jersey farmers are not prospering when of the $15,000,000 paid by the people of New York for milk $10,000,000 go into the hands of dealers and railroads? The country ought to be filled with milk, fruit and produce exchanges, with a good Grange in each town to educate the farmer. D. H. THING.

For the Maine Farmer.

"College Farming Reviewed."

H. L. Leland, in an article under this heading, speaks in a deprecatory manner of the experiment to renovate the twenty acre field on the college farm with commercial fertilizers. Mr. L. concludes his article with these words: "It will serve as a warning to avoid the error of expending from $35 to $40 per acre for commercial fertilizers in the attempt to renovate run out lands." Mr. L.'s conclusion is arrived at from the fact that the field is yet debtor to the amount of $119.35. Well, let us see if that amount is not accounted for. We are told that at the time of commencing work upon the field, "much of it was wet and bushy." It was cleared and drained by means of surface ditching. Mr. L. evidently overlooked these important facts. It must be acknowledged that the clearing and dressing of that field are improvements which add greatly to the value of the field. This part of the work will not have to be done over again at the next manuring of the field, and, consequently it should not be charged against the fertilizer, but regarded as permanent improvements. The next fact not to be forgotten is this, the most of the field is now in condition to produce a number of good crops without any additional manures being applied to it. Then the only expenses attending the production of crops upon this field from now until it again becomes exhausted, will be mostly the expense of harvesting the same. Counting the cost of the improvements, and the value of the same, and taking into consideration the present condition of the field, it seems to us that college farming reviews well. E. C. DOW.

C. S. Perkins, Kennebunk, has filled a silo some four or five years, feeding the ensilage with good results to his stock, including some ten or twelve cows kept for butter dairying. He thinks of putting a pure bred Holstein bull at the head of his herd. A.

Wm. Rhodes, Saco, his 20 hens, Light Brahmas and Leghorn cross, that laid 63 dozen and two eggs during the month of January.

For the Maine Farmer.

Which Branch of Farming?

Editor Maine Farmer: I noticed in a recent issue of the *Farmer*, a squib to the effect that a farmer had stated at a recent institute, "that so far as money was concerned he could do better breeding colts than with any other stock. That he was fully satisfied he could grow a colt as easily and with no more cost than a steer, and one colt would sell for as much as two steers any year, and sometimes more." I am not surprised that such statements are sometimes made, and would not characterize them as intendingly misleading, or at all impugn the motive for making such statements, but in the absence of any data given as a base, it being entirely unqualified, I am at loss to acount for the implied endorsement of the same by the good old *Maine Farmer.*

I am aware that the horse is absorbing an undue share of attention by men who are handlers, and by whom much of the big talk is made as to the great profits of the horse business, but it is only a stray case that a raiser will make in substance the statement above. The facts are, Mr. Editor, and acknowledged to be such in this latitude, and they become doubly intensified by looking back a few years and noting the capital sunk out of sight in the colt raising business that was formerly gained raising steers, that the majority of the colts raised have not, and will not pay the raiser the cost of production. Scores of two-year-old colts in this vicinity, held at a uniform price of $100, and which have cost their owners nearly that sum, are drawing no attention from those who handle and get the big profits, but which after two or more years of cost to the grower, at $50 per year, may be sold for $150 to $200. A farmer who raises a colt to be four years old, and sells him green at $150 does not make or loose but little money, but when fifty per cent. of colts bring less than that price, as is the case, the balance is too heavy, and comes on the wrong side for the raiser.

I was also greatly interested in the report of the farmers' institute where the potato crop absorbed the entire time. In reading, and again reading carefully, all there was of it, I came to the conclusion what was said there did not apply to this part of Maine. We, in Kennebec, could not fight the Colorado gentlemen successfully, saying nothing about other costs, for ten cents per bushel, what Mr. Barnes says it costs Aroostook farmers to produce a bushel of potatoes. It is a serious question now, whether we get our money back when we sell potatoes for fifty cents per bushel. And again, what will the Kennebec farmer do, now that Mr. Holbrook requires them to use 12 cords of his scanty supply of manure on one acre of potatoes? Whew! And beside this, to use 12 to 15 bushels of whole potatoes for seed, and lots of extra work in the preparation of land. Undoubtedly all that was said was entirely practical, but the average farmer is slow to adopt and practice radical changes. I shall await with great interest the full report of the Potato Institute. L.

Winthrop.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Maine Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 17.

Samples of clam shells, whole and ground to different degrees of fineness, were furnished to the Station some time since, by Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, which were obtained through the kindness of the manufacturers, the Damariscotta Shell & Fertilizer Co.

It is not known to what extent this material is offered to farmers for use as a fertilizer, but it is assumed that the composition of all classes of substances that are in the market under the head of fertilizing material, is a matter of public interest.

The character of the four samples was as follows:

Station No.
184. Whole shells.
185. Shells broken in coarse pieces.
186. Shells ground quite fine.
187. Shells ground very fine.

As would be expected these different grades have very nearly the same composition. The analyses are given below:

	184. Per cent.	185. Per cent.	186. Per cent.	187. Per cent.
Carbonate of Lime,	96.50	98.00	91.80	96.09
Sulphate of Lime, (hydrated)	1.11	.90	1.90	1.47
Phosphoric Acid,	trace	trace	trace	trace
Oxiode of Iron,	"	"	"	"
Magnesia,	"	"	"	"
Organic Matter,	1.60	1.07	1.58	1.14
Insoluble Material, (silica, etc.)	.40	.24	3.08	1.26
Water.	.37	.19	.51	.32

The chief ingredient of clam shells, as these and many other analyses show, is carbonate of lime, and they do not contain an appreciable amount of any of the more costly ingredients of plant food. Like lime, these shells are not a fertilizer in the sense that barn manure or a superphosphate is, but their effect would be indirect. In fact their effect, when finely ground, would be similiar to that of lime, only less vigorous. Fifty-six pounds of well burned lime would add to the soil all that is of value in a hundred pounds of clam shells, and would, when thoroughly air slaked, have an equal or greater effect on crop production.

In the report of the Station for 1885-6, an analyses of Bowker's Fine Ground Bone is recorded on page 28, and no money valuation is given, the reason being that the bone had been treated with acid and consequently had a somewhat greater value than would be represented by the usual valuation of bone.

As some seem to suspect that the bone was not valued because of inferior quality, it is due to the manufacturers to state that the ordinary valuation would be $34.00. This valuation is probably somewhat larger than it would have been had not the action of the acid improved the mechanical condition of the bone. W. H. JORDAN, Director.

Orono, Me., March, 1887.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

The Penobscot Farmers' Club.

A meeting of the Penobscot Farmers' Club was held at the Town Hall in Holden, on Saturday, 5th inst. The day was fine and sleighing splendid, which brought out a large number of farmers and their wives. At the hour appointed, the president, C. H. Dole, called the meeting to order, and with a few remarks announced the topic, "The needs, system, and economy in farming." Discussion opened by H. M. Shaw, Esq., of Eddington. Our club is becoming quite an old institution, and by looking back a few years, we can see that many of us do not practice the same course in our farm operations at the present time as we did then, when we would do just what we were obliged to, or what was most convenient for us to do; but, by attending the meetings of this club, it gave us a desire to try and do better, for we more fully realized what our needs were, and the necessity of a better system, with more economy in many of our farm operations.

There are many farmers that do not have any system, while there are others that have more system than economy. There are many farmers that will in cold weather turn their cattle out in the barnyard early in the morning, and let them remain out all day, which I call a bad system and poor economy, for it requires a much larger amount of fodder to keep stock thus exposed, than it would if they were kept in warm, well ventilated stables.

T. B. George, Orrington—I came here to-day to hear and learn. I know we need many things on our farms that we do not have, but we manage to get along. I think there is more system and economy practiced in farming at the present time than formerly. I presume that many do not realize that it is necessary to have a system in their farm operations, that at the end of the year they may know how they stand. My experience is that we need a larger amount of dressing on our farms, and I am in a quandary as to the best way of applying it, whether it is the better way to spread in the fall and winter, or in the spring; and in buying farm implements, there is a necessity of economy, and my advice is, always buy new implements, instead of second-hand ones, because they cost less. I think that all farmers should keep as strict accounts with their farms as the merchant does with his business.

Charles Copeland, Holden—Think one of the great needs of the farmer is good health and a live go-ahead man of energy and enterprise. Then another great need is better implements on many of our farms if they are to be cultivated with economy. I find that our modern plans are a great improvement over those we formerly used, and at the present time most farmers have more system in feeding their stock.

Mr. Staples, Bangor—I find that with me one of the greatest needs is more capital, and I think that is the case with most of the farmers in this county, and for this reason they are not cultivated as profitably as they could be with more money; and for this reason many farmers are compelled to use such implements as they can get for the least amount of money. As to spreading manure in the winter, a few years ago I was in Kennebec county, and I observed that most of the farmers spread this manure in the winter, and since that time I have practiced spreading my manure with good results; do not think it would be best to spread in winter on a gravel sub-soil. Within the last few years, through the influence of the farmers' clubs and Granges, the farmers have become more interested in this business, but still there are some that can't take the time to attend any of the farmers meetings, and I think they do not practice economy in getting information that would be a benefit to them.

R. W. Murch, Hampden—I am in favor of plowing after spreading the manure on the furrows, thus thoroughly incorporating it with the soil when first spread. It was formerly the practice to apply all our manure in the spring. But this practice has changed within a few years; my practice is to use all of my dressing that I can in the fall, and I find that my succeeding crops are better than when the manure is applied in the spring. I know that my practice of plowing is in opposition to the system of top-dressing, but have tried many experiments in top-dressing at various seasons of the year, with not satisfactory results. At close of Mr. Murch's remarks the club took recess for dinner.

Afternoon session, called to order by President C. H. Dole. Meeting opened with singing by choir, followed by papers. R. W. Murch on "The needs of soil;" Secretary on "Needs of specialties in farming." After reading of papers, discussion resumed by Hon. John Rogers, Stetson. I think it becomes us to look to economy in all our farm operations. As I came over the road this morning, I saw one very economical man that was digging up rocks, probably to save time. In my young days we did not need manure, for all we had to do was to clear the land each year to get bountiful crops; but at the present time we have to make all the manure we can, and in addition use commercial fertilizers. Last year on ten acres of pasture that I plowed the fall before, I put on 1½ tons of commercial fertilizers, sowed it to oats and seeded to grass. Thrashed 200 bushels of oats, and a nice catch of grass; think if I had not put on the fertilizers, the oats would have been a failure.

P. C. Baker, Orrington—I would like to know more about commercial fertilizers. I never have practiced using them, but I think that one dollar's worth of barn manure is worth as much to apply to the soil as that value of commercial fertilizers. I find that many farmers will let a large portion of their barn dressing go to waste and then buy the commercial, think there would be more economy in saving that made on the farm than there is in buying; Think that it would be economy for our farmers to raise more grain crops for then they would not have to pay out so much for Western corn, cotton-seed meal, and shorts. The discussion was continued by Messrs. J. D. French, J. W. Green, Ira Dole, Mark Mill, Mr. Foster, Mr. Goss, C. Cummings, Mr. Crawford, and President Dole. SECRETARY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Dormant Granges in Maine.

We give below a list of dormant Granges in Maine, between seventy and eighty, nearly every one of which may be reorganized this year by the several county deputies if they make proper effort, which it is expected they will. It will be seen that Knox county has no dormant grange, and that Cumberland and Oxford counties have a great many. There are fourteen in the former, and thirteen in the latter county. Aroostook county has seven, Penobscot nine, Somerset six, Waldo six, York four, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Hancock, Kennebec, Piscataquis, three each, Lincoln four, Washington one, Franklin five. Here is a work for the deputies that will do great good to the order.

LIST OF DORMANT GRANGES IN MAINE.

3	Pine Tree	Lisbon.
9	Harraseeket	Freeport.
13	Dirigo	Brunswick.
14	Granite	Pownal.
17	East Border	Fort Farfield.
18	Somerset	Norridgewock.
29	Falmouth	Falmouth.
31	Sagadahoc	Bowdoin.
38	Progressive	Bowdoinham.
51	Temple	Temple.
53	Honest Home	Brooks.
59	Frontier	Hodgdon.
60	Orient	Corinth.
61	Monticello	Monticello.
63	Lakeside	Harrison.
64	Linneus	Linneus.
67	Casco	Casco.
69	Cumberland	Cumberland Center.
71	Kingfield	Kingfield.
74	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
75	Starks	Starks.
79	Hartford	Hartford.
81	Littleton	Littleton.
84	Levant	Levant.
85	Weston	Weston.
86	Exeter	Exeter.
88	Anson	Anson.
89	Sandy River	Mercer.
91	Webster	Webster.
93	Riverside	Raymond.
94	Naples	Naples.
102	Pittsfield	Pittsfield.
105	Charleston	Charleston.
106	Pleasant Valley	Searsmont.
107	Swift River	Mexico.
108	Webb's River	Carthage.
115	Rumford	Rumford.
117	Otisfield	Otisfield.
119	Waterville	Waterville.
120	Katahdin	Lagrange.
122	Standish	Standish.
128	Kennebec Valley	Madison.
129	Blue Mountain	Weld.
130	North Star	Byron.
131	Lone Mountain	Andover.
134	Sweden	Sweden.
137	Boothbay	Boothbay.
139	Abbott	Abbott.
140	Suncook	Lovell.
141	Saco River Valley	Fryeburg.
146	Charter Oak	Porter.
149	South Bridgton	South Bridgton.
150	Crystal Spring	Denmark.
151	Elmwood	Parsonsfield.
157	Wayne	Wayne.
161	Limington	Limington.
164	Mountain	Buckfield.
166	Recreation	Palermo.
168	Union Star	Holden.
174	Forest Valley	Howard.
178	Union	Lebanon.
179	Mt. Pleasant	Fryeburg.
180	Forest Mountain	Brownfield.
191	Freetown	Edgecomb.
192	Granite	Searsport.
197	Jefferson	Jefferson.
198	Swan Island	Perkins.
201	Twilight	Corinna.
205	North Livermore	North Livermore.
210	Danforth	Danforth.
212	Harlem	China.
213	Ocean	Bremen.
216	Lemon Stream	North Vineyard.
220	Delta	Sangerville.
221	Lejoc	Ellsworth.
223	Mayflower	Surry.
233	Industry	Waltham.
235	Newfield (York Co.)	Newfield.
236	Bay View	Northport.
239	Union League	Kingman.
235	Stetson	Stetson.
242	Cape Elizabeth	Cape Elizabeth.
255	Harrington	Harrington.
259	Crescent	South Brooks.

Pleasant Mountain Grange, West Camden, was reorganized Feb. 25, by County Deputy F. W. Smith, of Rockland, with 23 charter members. There is now a good prospect that this Grange will soon become one of the best in Knox county. J. W. L.

Horse Department.

Sayings and Doings of the Leading Horse Buyer in Maine.

A Chat With J. C. Horne, Esq., Oakland.

To-day no man in Maine stands in closer relations to the horse interests of the State than does J. C. Horne, of Oakland. Though not, perhaps, a breeder, he has for twenty years been a leading buyer of the best class of horses bred in Maine, and so better prepared to note the drift of the public mind in relation to horse matters than those who are engaged in breeding any distinct family. He is also in the position to suggest any change of methods which, accepted by our breeders, would bring better results. With these facts before us we spent a few hours at Mr. Horne's place looking over his choicely selected stable of horses to be shipped to New York the 28th, and gathering the facts noted below.

A man to succeed in any undertaking must be an enthusiast in that direction. There must be the merging of self in the occupation, in order for the highest success, and hence it goes without further proof that Mr. Horne is a natural horseman. Education and experience may do much, but there must be that natural tendency of the man for the highest success to be realized. Successful horsemen are scarce, not for want of study and application, but rather because the natural instincts are turned in some other direction.

Mr. Horne is a horseman every day in the week and every hour in the day, and therefore must succeed. About the buildings there is no appearance of show. The stable which is made to accommodate fifteen horses has been arranged with the idea of compactness and warmth, rather than to make any impression on the visitor. Everything is neat, clean and tasty, the stalls well arranged, and the whole well ventilated. As we have already stated, Mr. Horne has been shipping horses to New York for twenty years, and for the past eight years to one man, I. H. Dahlman, Esq. The fact that in all these years not a horse has been returned of the eight to ten hundred shipped Mr. Dahlman, speaks well for the good judgment of Mr. Horne, and should give his opinions increased weight with our breeders and farmers. Said Mr. H.: "Ten years ago the demand was for the Drews and Knox horses. Then the average was from 900 to 950 lbs. each, and this seemed to best satisfy the purchasing public. The gentleman driver that could show a three minute clip, was a wonder, and attracted far more attention than the 2.40 horse of to-day. The demand for blood has not changed greatly. To-day the Knox bred horse takes the lead. Nothing so suits New York buyers. The Drews give no finer heads and necks, but for trustworthiness, endurance, good disposition and general service the Knox horse is unexcelled. It was a bad day for Maine when the old General was shipped to other parties.

"Gentlemen's drivers are what are most wanted, and they must show three minutes or better. They must have a show of speed. The greatest demand is for those capable of showing 2.40 or 45. For colors we want bays, blacks or browns. In fact there is nothing handsomer than a rich seal brown. It is suprising how the average of Maine horses has improved within eight years. The people are waking up to the fact that only by the use of better stallions, and brood mares, is there any margin of profit in breeding. To-day there is a lot of cheap horses in the State, and nobody wants to purchase. They sell for from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five dollars, are pretty for ponies, but not having size are bred at a loss. Such horses I cannot handle. The average to-day must be above 1000 lbs. to satisfy purchasers. From 1000 to 1075 is about the right weight for drivers.

"I buy all over the State, and find about the same quality of horses in each portion. No man enjoys a monopoly in breeding. There is somebody else just as smart, and with just as good stock, feeds as well, and can put on the market in as good condition. So I buy all the way from Aroostook to York. I could ship thousands where now I send a hundred, but they would not sell. There must be size, style and action, and all these are to-day within the reach of every farmer who owns a sound, sizeable brood mare. The State is well supplied with stallions having all the desired qualities, and no man need breed next year an inferior colt. The result of the labors of the past ten years, on the part of our breeders, has sent Maine horses to the front, so that to-day they lay over all others. While Kentucky may have finer breeding, yet the quality of Maine horses, their strength of limb and muscle, in connection with their rugged constitution, secures them an enviable position. Our horses are stronger built, true, honest and reliable, have an intelligent head, and can be trusted. That's what gives them their place in the market, and right here is where the great value of the Knox blood shows itself. My yearly sales are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty, and I could sell twice as many if I could find them up to the demand of purchasers. I must have horses 15-2 or over, with good dispositions, and a fair amount of speed, and for such I am glad to pay from $250 to $800. The demand for these is increasing, and the *Farmer* should urge upon breeders the necessity of making right selections of brood mares and stallions. To-day, colts four years old are as mature as six-year-olds were ten years ago, so that to bring them up to that age in readiness for shipping, the farmer has to modernize his ideas of breeding and feeding. In doing this he will find the greater profit, as he can accomplish in four years what formerly required six."

These points we gathered from Mr. Horne as the result of his experience and observation. There is no need that they be emphasized by us. Their truth is self-evident, yet we can but urge the importance of heeding the many suggestions, all of which confirm the position maintained by the *Farmer*, that the field for the average farmer and breeder is to supply the demand for gentlemen's drivers, and leave the trotting classes to be bred and developed by those who are qualified by nature for the work. We found 15 fine horses standing in the stable waiting shipment. Two of these came from Oxford county, were by Norway Knox, 15-2, weigh a little over 1000 each, black, and built for speed and service, a fine span. 1 bay, six years old, 15-3, record, 2.41, by Gideon, was a strong built, well put together horse that will please some gentleman. There were two beauties by Von Moltke, one bay, the other black, both 6 yrs. old, weighing 1000 lbs. Both were choice specimens. 1 4 yr. old, bay, by Aroostook Boy, 15-3½, weighing 1075, good action, and can show 2.50 or better. Perhaps the one that would attract most attention from the casual observer, was a bay by Whalebone Knox, 16¼, weighing 1100, a tall, up-headed, stylish five-year-old that can show 2.50, another, a five-year-old by same horse was a beauty. There was also a sorrel 15-2½, by Winthrop Morrill, that was a choice one, and a black 5 year-old, by same horse. A natural trotter was found in a black mare by Shaw's Knox, four years old, but with very fine action. Another fine limbed, good acting colt was one by Pilot Knox, a bay with black points.

These were the shippers coming from all parts of the State, representing many families yet all told the story of choice breeding and careful treatment. The family horse is a pacer by Indian Chief, one of the best family horses we have ever seen.

As we left the stable at the close of our very pleasant interview, Mr. Horne said: "Say to your readers to breed for size and substance, with good road qualities, and then there will be a sure profit. A horse of good size, with a good disposition, sound feet and limbs, capable of going along at a fair jog, is the best one to breed, and such will always sell at a fair price. There can be no glutting the market with these."

Daniel Boone, 1756.

We have lately had the pleasure of making a visit to the home of this noted son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Old Kate. He is in fine condition, and after enjoying a sleigh ride behind him, can justly say that he is the prince of road horses. Thinking a short sketch of him and some of his colts might be of interest to the readers of the *Farmer*, we will try and give it. He was brought to this State by F. A. Dore, and is now owned by H. A. Archer, of Skowhegan; in 1876 he made his first season in the stud, having previously been kept in New York for a fancy road horse. Owing to lack of patronage he got but seven colts his first season, among them are:

Susie Owen, record 225, she won the four-years-old race at State Fair in 1881, a public trial at State Fair of 1885 in 2.30¼, she made a record at Boston in 1882 in 2.36. Nellie M., record 2.28¼, at the State Fair of 1885; she won the 2.30 race in sraight heats in 2.34½, 2.35¼, 2.34¼. At Brockton, Mass., Sept. 8, she won the 2.30 race, first heat 2.31¼, second in 2.33¼, fifth and race in 2.36. At Mystic Park she won first heat in 2.31¼, and the fifth in 2.28¼ and second money. Goodwin's pacer owned in Lynn, can beat 2.30; the Chase mare that Mr. C. refused an offer of $1200 for; the stallion Racquet, (dead,) that his owner, G. Sawtelle refused $1000 for; and Frank Heselton's b. g. sold for $500, were out of his first seven foals. He is also the sire of Elcho, record 2.35, which is no measure of her speed; the stallion C. S. P., record 2.45¾; Grace Boone, which can show a 2.30 clip; Baby Dean, that made a mile over Hebron track inside of 2.35, and is trotting fast this winter; Macbeth, that made a half on ice in 1.16; Fred Boone, that has more natural speed than any colt in Maine, as a four-year-old, without fitting was driven a quarter to road wagon by his owner, at the rate of 2.24, at the county fair, Skowhegan; Gen. Hancock, record 3.03 as a three-year-old; Abbott colt can show 2.40; Cayford's Daniel very fast; Rapid Boone, Rena Boone, Victor Hugo and Gov. Boone, are very promising, and will make trotters baring accidents.

Boone is a horse of great speed and power, as is shown by his trial to wagon in 2.26, driven by the late Dan Mace. That he transmits his wonderful speed in a marked degree, is shown by his youngsters in this and neighboring towns; it is a rarity to see a Boone that can't go some. A few facts for breeders to consider: Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the founder of the greatest trotting family known, and to his *sons* belong the credit of siring (with records,) the fastest one, two, three, four and five years old, the stallion and double team record, and the fastest *nine* horses except one are his grandsons and granddaughters. Great as was the sire of Boone with 39 performers in the 2.30 list, we consider his dam for producing speed greater; she produced Young Bruno, record 2.22¾; Breeze 2.24, Bruno 2.29½; Daniel Boone 2.31¾; Jack Archol 2.32; Bona Fide 2.46¼, trial 2.25¼; Bruno and Brunette public trial to pole, 2.25¼; Carl S. Burr and Brutus, trial each in 2.24, and her produce sold for upwards of $65,000. Old Kate's daughters produced Black Prince, record 2.25¼, and Kingsley 2.26¼. No stallion in Maine can lay claim to being out of a dam that produced so many to enter the 2.30 list as Old Kate did. Gideon's dam has one in the 2.30 list; Dr. Franklin's none; Harbinger's none; Gen. Wither's none; Black Pilot himself, one; Constellation's none; Glenarm's two; Dictator Chief's none; Nelson's two, and the fastest of hers was sired by Daniel Boone.

Norridgewock. GEORGE E. SMITH.

Poultry Department.

Duck Raising.

Believing that there is to-day no branch of poultry breeding that will pay a better profit than duck raising, we would urge this feature upon the attention of our readers. In years past they have been kept without special regard to profit, allowed a full range, and expected to get their whole living from the fields and ponds. No one thought it possible to keep a flock unless living by the shore of some stream or pond. This last, more than all else, has checked this feature of poultry breeding. To-day it is clearly proven that ducks do not need a pond or stream, but, in fact, do better, grow faster, and fatten quicker if kept entirely away from the water. Under proper management they are proving themselves wonderful layers, and very rapid growers. Remarkable stories are told of their prolificness, which, after making all due allowance for exaggeration, give them a place among the very best breeds as egg producers. Of all the breeds the Pekins seem to take the lead, though this is doubtless due to the fact that they are more extensively bred rather than to any superiority over other varieties. To succeed with ducks they must be confined. In no other way can their eggs be secured for hatching, as they are apt to drop them wherever they may be. It will be of no use to expect profit unless proper care and attention be given them. Success comes in no other way. This is the hard lesson to learn, and men go on year after year in the same ruts, finding nothing but failure, and charging that upon the newspapers when they are entirely in the wrong. The following intelligent statement, from one of our valued correspondents, is worthy a careful study:

"Dear Sir: In looking over my duck account for 1886, I find that it cost even less to raise them than I stated in a previous letter. Four and a half cents per pound will cover the entire cost for feed, including milk. May 19, I hatched 27 ducks from 29 eggs. When eleven days old they would not go under the hen but would sit around the coop each by itself. They then weighed nine and one-half pounds. The next week they gained just nine and a half pounds, while the cost of feed was 25 cents. This made them eighteen days old.

The next 7 days they gained 15 lbs., costing 34 cents.
" " " " 24½ " 51 "
" " " " 33½ " 60 "
" " " " 20 " 73 "
" " " " 18 " 90 "

The next ten days gained 32 lbs., at a cost of 99 cents. In seven weeks and three days the twenty-nine gained one hundred and thirty-two pounds and a half, at a total cost for feed of $4.32, being three cents and three-tenths per lb. Add the weight when eleven days old—nine and one-half. lbs.—and we find the total weight to be one hundred and forty-two pounds, or an average of five and a quarter lbs. each. The largest one weighed six pounds when eight weeks old. In December the largest pair weighed seventeen pounds.

I kept this account in order that I might know just what it cost to grow a flock of Pekin ducks. Had they been intended for the market I should have killed them when nine weeks old, as shortly after the pin feathers started and they did not hold their fat. Killed at this time, they would have sold for at least fifty cents each, while they had not cost over twenty to twenty-two cents each. My method of feeding, was bread crumbs soaked in milk for the first few days, then added a little corn meal, shorts and cracked wheat. I very soon followed this with beef scraps in small quantity. Cracked wheat, cracked corn and oats formed the staple food as they grew older. All the soft food was wet with scalded milk or hot curd. I do not think there is anything so valuable for young ducks as milk. They were also fed short, sweet grass of which they were very fond. I fed them five times a day. I was particular to keep them from the water and rain until well feathered. I am satisfied there is no stock on the farm that will pay like a flock of ducks properly managed, if one is so situated as to be able to ship direct to the large markets. I shall this year set all the eggs our ducks lay, and raise all we can. They are laying finely now. Yours truly, G. A. GLOVER.

Hollis, Maine.

Believing that a flock of ducks can be made very profitable, we urge their merits upon our readers who seek profit from their poultry. This much is well established, that they must be confined to be made profitable, and the young ducklings need no more water than what they drink. Their confinement is a very easy job, a single board being all that is required. The pen should be changed at least once a week, to give the necessary supply of fresh grass, and keep the flocks clean, healthy and growing. It will not pay to keep and feed after ten or eleven weeks old. Until that time they should be driven as rapidly as possible, fed at least five times a day, and given just what they will eat and no more. Not a morsel should be left in the pen to sour, for that will surely work injury. To keep a flock healthy and growing, they should be given just what they will eat up clean. Hatch early, and then drive for the market, and profit will be realized.

At the Institute at Winthrop, four dozen of eggs were shown, being selected at random to show the size, color and form produced by each breed. The Light Brahma eggs weighed one pound, ten and one-half ounces, were very uniform in color, and fairly so in size. The Plymouth Rocks weighed the same, were deeper in color and very even in size. The White Plymouth Rocks weighed one pound, eleven ounces, and were rich looking eggs, uniform in size and color. A dozen were bought at a fancy store, and these weighed one pound and six ounces. The eggs of the two varieties of Plymouth Rocks were most uniform in color, as well as size, being large, dark, rich looking eggs. No one could for a moment think there was no choice between those and the eggs that came from the store, small, white and inferior looking. We fancy the ladies in their cooking, if allowed to select, would not hesitate long in making their choice. Something may be due to feeding, but surely there is something to be credited to the breed.

Early eggs are what we want, and to secure these next winter, we must have early chicks. Prices for poultry will be low next fall, so again we need to have early chicks, and the earlier the better. Give the setting hens a good chance now, and hurry the chicks along as rapidly as possible. The success of the next month's operations will very largely determine the results when the account is closed in December. No time should be lost now in starting the flocks for another year. The demand for broilers is increasing, and until the first of August they will sell at a good price. Eggs may be cheap during the summer, but the early hatched chicks will equalize the balance, and give us a profitable year's operations. Hatch early, and then feed for the most rapid growth.

Woman's Department.

Parental Training as Regards the Labor Question.

The labor question is the prominent subject of to-day. The laboring classes are subjected to inconveniences and difficulties, many of which are engendered by indolence, ignorance, vicious habits, want of economy, and wrong habits of thought, which can only be remedied by a broader and more liberal education. Somewhat of all this might be obviated by correct parental training. Speaking of that class of laborers, poor but respectable, there is too strong a propensity to bring up their children to the idea (not that labor is dishonorable,) but that it is drudgery. They put before them the idea that the life of the laborer is a joyless existence, full of care, pain, hard work, without compensation, a mere struggle for bread. They constantly repine at their hard lot, and wish their children may be saved from the toils and privations of their own lot.

The more energetic among them strive to educate their children not to become skillful, efficient workmen, but crowd them into professions for which they are ill fitted, and the others are left to struggle along much as did their fathers before them. While it is right that parents should wish for the welfare of their children, they might show more wisdom in their wishes, as well as methods of education. Nothing is gained by repining. Children should be taught not only that labor is honorable, but that it is thrice honorable, when undertaken cheerily, earnestly, with the determination to do one's best. Teach your children that shirking is degrading, that work half done is a shame to them. A large percentage of the people must always earn their bread by manual labor, but there is no necessity that they should be mere machines, that their work shall be merely of bone and muscle. There is too much unskilled labor of all kinds, too many men never put their minds or hearts into their work.

We see nothing which excites our sympathy or respect in that laborer who makes it his main object to get through as little work as possible, cheat his employer, and when his wages are paid him, spends his earnings for beer, whiskey, tobacco or other low forms of amusement. But such ones it is who grumble most, who are ever ready to cry out against the capitalist, the government or their more prudent and successful brethren. But the laborer whom we honor is the one who brings energy, brains, and a willing heart to lighten his toil, who spends his money for useful purposes, his leisure time in self improvement or the benefit of his fellow men. Such men are the peers of the proudest nabobs in the land. It is, then, to education, economy and proper home training, that we must look for the alleviation of the masses, and much of this they must do for themselves.

The Departed Sister.

This is my first attempt at writing for our column, but I cannot refrain from adding my regrets with others, at the loss of our sister, M. E. J. Aside from a large circle of loving friends, which without doubt she had, there are many others whose acquaintance did not extend beyond our column, who will miss her cheering words; however, our loss is her gain. Where is Clarissa? I hope her silence is of short duration. I have been deeply interested in the discussions on "Tobacco," "Wife Slavery," &c., and would like to say a few words on profanity. I think taking the name of the Great Jehovah in vain is a far greater sin than smoking, although the latter is a selfish, filthy habit. I would much rather my husband would smoke than swear, but he does neither. I have heard young men say, who were slaves to both habits, and had tried to overcome both, that swearing was much harder to leave off than smoking. When young men acquire the habit they seldom leave it off but by God's help, and how many ask for that? I think we, as Christian women, should not permit it in our presence without a reproof. Should young ladies, when in the company of young men who use profane language, let them know that it was distasteful to them, I think the majority would try hard to overcome the wicked habit. I would like to hear from Pearl.

Burnham. WAYNE.

Commonplace Lives.

How many people waste all the best part of their lives waiting for something, they know not what, dissatisfied with their lot and surroundings, and vainly sighing for the unattainable. Meanwhile time speeds on, and approaching age reminds them, when perhaps too late, of the many neglected opportunities for playing their part in the great drama of life. "Some one has pictured the days as coming to us with their faces veiled, bearing only the commonest gifts in their hands; but when they have passed beyond our recall, the draped figures become radiant, and the gifts we rejected are treasures fit for kings' houses." If it were only permitted us to lift the veil that hides the future from our eyes, how differently we should oftentimes plan our course. Yet it is well, perhaps, that we cannot see all things in store for us, else poor human nature would shrink from the prospect and have no courage to act in the present; and one has need of all their abilities in order to shape successfully their own destiny even as much as lies within their power. The following stanza is an excellent motto for commonplace people, who yet have an idea of better things:

"Keep pushing, 'tis wiser than standing aside,
And waiting, and sighing, and watching the tide.
In life's earnest battle, they only prevail
Who daily march onward and never say fail."

Monroe. E. S. BURGESS.

Misconstrued.

It seems quite impossible at times to express one's meaning, but I thought I had at least written plainly in my letter to the *Maine Farmer.* It is quite impossible to make some hired girls comprehend the simplest things. I do not approve of arguing with any one, especially hired girls, but I do think I ought to say a few words in self defence. I wish to ask "Young Friend" if I have ever intimated that I do not cook? Would she like to know my opinion of the receipt for gingerbread? I think as that is the receipt I've used ever since I began to cook, that it is sufficient to say I am much pleased with the gingerbread thus produced. As to treating hired girls like brutes, it is all nonsense and needs no defence. I wish to tell "Connie" that her piece sounds well; it is highly flavored, but it is rather out of keeping for a hired girl. If a girl wishes to be treated as one of the family, she must conduct herself in a manner calculating to win the respect and kindly feeling of those around her, she must be amiable, and not so terribly, foolishly and touch-me-and-I-go-off independent. Girls, if you don't think I work, just step in of a morning at about 8 o'clock and see. Remember the time, not after 8 o'clock, for I do my work in the morning. HANNAH S.

Albion.

Slander.

I read an article a few days since in the *Farmer* by Ellen S., in which she spoke of slander; I agree with her in regard to it. I have known a great deal of trouble caused by people surmising things and repeating them as facts. What can be more disagreeable than to call upon a neighbor, and as soon as you are seated, have them repeat some scandalous story about some one, and if you make an excuse for the erring one, (if they have erred at all, which is doubtful,) they will tell you something worse than the first to make their statement correct. You try to change the conversation, but it is no use, as soon as they drop one person's name they take another, and at last you leave in disgust. Who and what are these backbiters? You find them to be an envious, jealous, unprincipled class of people; they are always looking for evil, and if they chance to discover anything wrong, how pleased they are, and with what pleasure they will tell it. Women have the credit for all the gossip going, but it does not all belong to them, I have known men that were just as fond of gossiping as women; they seem to know every one's business, and are ready to slander almost every one they speak of. I wish they could see themselves as others see them.

FANNY FULLER.

"Such" a Man.

Dear Sisters: I am very much interested in this department, and so venture to write a few words. I have read the good pieces that have been written for the woman's column for a number of months past, and enjoyed reading them very much, but was sorry to think when I read Pearl and Pansy's letters, that any woman should have such a man for a husband as they describe, but I presume there are as many good men that have had bad wives to live with as there are good women that have bad husbands to live with, and if they do not find any fault dear sisters, I don't think we ought to. If we wish to have men pleasant and agreeable when they are in the house, we should be pleasant and agreeable ourselves. If a man wishes to smoke or chew tobacco, I think he should be allowed that privilege without being upbraided for it through the paper. I admit it is a filthy habit, but if a man wishes to use tobacco I don't think we should quarrel with him about it; if it is offensive to us let us step out for a walk in the open air while he enjoys a quiet smoke. I think, dear sisters, we have habits as bad as smoking or chewing tobacco. Let us do unto others as we wish to be done by, and life will seem more pleasant. LENA.

News comes that in the French capital the milliners have listened to the fervent prayer of "top-knot come down," and are modeling spring and summer hats and bonnets that are considerably less overwhelming in their rampant effects than those of two seasons past. Had the rage continued for ultra-high steeple hats and towering trimmings, we should likely have had a recurrence to the state of things in the Middle Ages, when all the doorways of the courts and the public buildings had to be raised to admit of the safe entry of a lady's head-gear.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 24, 1887.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Oxford county during March.

REV. J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during March and April.

The Governor has reappointed William Wirt Virgin, Justice of the Supreme Court.

A movement is on foot among Knights of Labor to overthrow Powderly.

The Eastern State Fair will be held at Bangor, August 30 and 31, and September 1, 2 and 3.

We had a pleasant call, Monday, from Mr. Arthur P. Dodge, Boston, manager of the *New England Magazine*, who informs us that ten thousand copies of the magazine will be published for April. An illustrated article on Augusta and its leading business interests, prominent men, etc., will soon be published.

Congress appropriated $10,000 for the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce, and intrusted the work to the Labor Bureau. The investigation thus ordered will furnish what all thoughtful students of the marriage and divorce question have recognized as a prime essential—a full and thorough collection of facts as a basis for legislation.

The President has appointed the following as Inter-State commerce commissioners: Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, for a term of six years. William R. Morrison of Illinois, for a term of five years. Augustus Shoonmaker of New York, for a term of four years. Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, for a term of three years. Walter A. Bragg of Alabama, for a term of two years.

We have received from Frank K. Smith, publisher, Bangor, his new and fine picture of the State House, with interior views of the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, together with excellent likenesses of all Maine's Governors from 1820 to 1887, with their autographs. The work is excellently done, and the picture is one of much value, and we have given it a place in our sanctum.

We have for some time been made aware of the fact that it required an "expert literarian" to edit a family newspaper, but not until we received the following did we know that the same high standard was required of our poultry breeders. Note the following letter lately received by Dr. Twitchell:

"please ask me how much a docent eggs cost from that White leghorns or a docent White plymouth rocks or how much cost a pare chickens of that White leghorns or a pare of that white plymouth rocks. please write us in german we cant read english very good."

Dr. T. McLaughlin, chief physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, has introduced a new method for the cure of consumption, which promises to be successful. It is the process of a French physician, and consists of two rectal injections of carbonic acid gas. This was given to two patients considered in the last stages of consumption. The patients at once began to show signs of improvement. The night sweats ceased, as if by magic, the almost constant pains from which they suffered vanished, and the appetite returned. Since the beginning of the treatment one of the number has gained twelve pounds in weight, while others have gained from three to five pounds in the same time.

The trustees of the State Agricultural Society last week, held a two days' session in Portland, making preliminary arrangements for their annual exhibition. The whole board of officers were in attendance, including Rufus Prince of Turner, President; A. L. Dennison, Portland, Secretary; B. F. Briggs, Auburn, Treasurer; S. G. Jerrard, Levant, superintendent of the ticket department; Alonzo Libby, Saccarappa, superintendent of the cattle department; Benj. Hilton, North Anson, superintendent of horses; Geo. E. Brackett, Belfast, superintendent of halls. After much deliberation of the pros and cons, the date of the fair at the Society's park at Lewiston was fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 6, 7, 8 and 9. The premium list was thoroughly revised and much strengthened. Among the additional premiums offered was a sweepstakes for best State team of oxen to include at least ten yokes. A prominent new feature at the coming fair will be a large number of special prizes offered by the officers and individuals for specific objects, numbering a score or more. An adjourned session for completing premiums offered under the State stipend will be held at Lewiston, the 29th inst.

The adulteration of molasses has grown to such an extent that the sale of pure foreign is said to be materially diminished in consequence. This adulteration is a serious injury to the baker and housekeeper, for molasses mixed with glucose loses its fermenting qualities, which are absolutely necessary when it is added to other ingredients for baking purposes, and hence renders, in some respects, receipts for mixing often useless. To supply this defect, however, the professional mixer has at length risen to the height of the situation, and by means of certain chemicals, molasses adulterated with glucose, etc., may be made to take the appearance of fermentation. Of course such artificially produced fermentation, besides being unhealthy, is hazardous in the manufacture of good, pure goods, yet unscrupulous dealers are palming it off in the market as the "pure article." The old test was to pour out a few drops upon a piece of paper and add a pinch of soda, which will turn the pure article light and the fermentation will commence, while in the mixed stuff it turns dark and no fermentation takes place. But the skilful adulterator has fixed all this so that some other means must be furnished or the baker is not liable to get molasses at all when paying for the supposed genuine article. It is estimated by parties in position to know, that at least one-half of all the molasses sold has been fixed in some way by adding chemicals and vile mixtures of various sorts too numerous to mention.

On Tuesday, Emperor William of Germany, celebrated the completion of his ninetieth year. This veteran has seen strange things in his time. In his boyhood he saw Prussia reduced to the lowest depths of humiliation, and in his old age he has seen it rise to a height of glory and power, surpassing that which it attained in the time of the great Frederick. He has been a king for twenty-six years, and an emperor for sixteen. All the royal houses of Europe were represented in the ceremonies celebrating the emperor's birthday, and five crown princes were present. The infirmities of age are upon the emperor; his health is broken, and he probably will not see another birthday. At the celebration on Tuesday, a grand chorale was played by the trumpeters of the Gardes du Corps and Cuirassier regiments from the top of the City Hall tower, from 9 o'clock till 10. Then followed a service of song and thanksgiving in the churches by the children of the city. At noon, in the noble church of St. Nicholas, the great civic service of the day was held. At night a banquet and a grand dinner was given by Prince Bismarck, at which were present the representatives of the royal families. Every window of the place was illuminated by candles, and every shining light that modern science has created filled the streets and squares of Berlin with the splendor of noon. The statues of the heroes who have raised Prussia to the foremost place in Europe, looked down upon the wondrous work of their hands; while all the people, filled with the thoughts of past and present glories, gave thanks and praises to that great line and their living lord, Emperor William.

The Work of the Legislature.

The Sixty-third Legislature of the State of Maine adjourned without day, at midnight, on Thursday of last week. The session lasted eleven weeks, or seventy-two days. Of these, fifty-nine were working days. Four hundred and thirty-six acts were passed and 123 resolves, a total of 559. The average number of acts and resolves passed by previous legislatures is 329. We have seen thirty legislatures meet and depart, and have noted carefully the proceedings of nearly all, and never do we remember such a mass of business—the most of it important—as that which has been launched upon the legislature just adjourned. The members have worked like beavers, both in committee room and in open session. They have been happy in the choice of their presiding officers—President Marble in the Senate and Speaker Littlefield in the House, deserving all the good words that were said of them throughout the session, and in the closing proceedings. It cannot be expected that the action of the legislature will, in every respect, please all. This is never the case. This legislature has been especially noticeable for the large number of private acts, and the importance of the public acts.

Perhaps the most important feature of this session has been the labor legislation. A ten-hour bill, better known as "the Looney bill," has been passed, prohibiting the employment of boys under 16 years of age, girls under 18, and women of any age in manufacturing and mechanical establishments more than ten hours a day; a fortnightly payment bill prescribing that every "manufacturing, mining, quarrying, stone cutting, mercantile, horse railroad, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation, and every incorporated express and water company, and any person or firm engaged in any of the above specified kinds of business having in their employ more than ten persons, shall pay fortnightly each, and every employé engaged in its business, the wages earned by such employé to within eight days of the date of said payment." This act, however, does not apply to "municipal officers, whose services are paid for by the day, or to teachers employed by municipal corporations."

Another important act establishes a bureau of labor statistics to be managed by a commissioner and deputies. For this the annual appropriation was $2,500. The commissioner of labor, who is to see to the enforcement of the ten-hour law, is to get $1500 yearly. Still another important measure is the convict labor bill, intended to prevent competition at the State prison with free laborers. Labor must be maintained at the State prison in order to enforce wholesome discipline, and also for the good of the prisoners. The bill prescribes that not more than twenty per cent. of the convicts shall be employed in any one industry in which free laborers of Maine are employed.

Another measure asked for by the labor interests is the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. The abolition of the trustee process was also asked, but it has not been granted.

The intensified liquor law had a stormy passage, but finally passed. The act provides that "Whoever sells intoxicating liquors in any building, vessel or boat, contrary to law, and the same are there drank, is guilty of keeping a drinking house and tippling shop, and upon the first conviction shall be fined $100 and costs, and be imprisoned sixty days, or instead of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned three months, and on every subsequent conviction shall be punished by a fine of $200 and costs and be imprisoned six months."

The clause relating especially to United States licenses is unchanged, and stands as follows: "The payment of the United States special tax as a liquor seller, or notice of any kind in any place of resort indicating that intoxicating liquors are there sold, kept or given away unlawfully, shall be held to be *prima facie* evidence that the person or persons paying said tax and the party or parties displaying said notices shall be deemed common sellers of intoxicating liquors, and the premises so kept by them common nuisances."

We do not think the chances for the enforcement of the liquor law have been strengthened by the passage of these amendments. Two constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people at the next election; one to limit the tenure of office of the State Treasurer at six years instead of five, to conform to biennial elections; another to establish annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature. Of the latter measure we speak elsewhere. The act to abolish capital punishment has been passed before the law has been fairly tested by experience. The Maine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been incorporated. A lobster bill was passed, the principal provisions of which are a close time between August 1st and September 15th of each year; the removal of all traps, nets, etc., from the water during close time; the marking of the name of the owner on all cars, nets, traps or other devices; the denial of any person or corporation the right to can or preserve any lobster between July 1st and the 15th of the following April; and a provision that the act shall not take effect until July 1st, 1887. This bill is rather in the interest of the "lone fisherman," and against the canner. The game laws have not been amended in any essential particular.

There has been considerable banking legislation for the incorporation of trust companies, of which these are the names: Bar Harbor, Limerick, Bangor, Westbrook, Merchants, Eastern, Kennebec, Roumekaka, Oxford County, and Cumberland. Then besides there have been chartered the Northern Banking Company, the Cornish Savings Bank, the Portland Trust Company has had its charter amended, the Sagadahoc Real Estate Association has been chartered, and the general law relating to Building Associations has been remodelled. The savings banks have wisely not been permitted to invest in western farm mortgages and securities of certain Western States.

Especially remarkable has been the legislation relating to water companies. Companies have been chartered to supply Farmington, Isle au Haut, Buckfield, York, Madison, Belfast, Northeast Harbor, Boothbay, Bar Harbor, Dexter, Southwest Harbor, Caribou, Damariscotta and New Castle, Winthrop, Presque Isle, Eastport, Hancock Point, Waterville, Skowhegan, Bucksport, Winter Harbor, Fort Fairfield, Seal Harbor, Orono and Pumgustuck.

Of railroad legislation there has been a great deal. The York Harbor & Beach R. R. has had its powers enlarged; also the Maine Shore line; the Waterville & Fairfield Horse Railroad has been incorporated; the Prout's Neck and Scarborough Beach Road has been incorporated; also the Northern Maine (Aroostook Short Line;) the Portland & Rochester charter has been amended; the St. Croix River Railroad incorporated; also the Calais City Railroad; the Bangor Street Railway Company; the Sebago Lake & Mechanic Falls Railroad; the Medway, Mt. Katahdin & Patten; the Brunswick Street Railway; the Rumford Falls & Buckfield has been given certain powers; the Megantic has been allowed to change its location; the Biddeford & Saco Horse Railway is authorized to extend its line to Old Orchard; the Carrabasset & Canadian has been incorporated; the Boston & Maine has been authorized to consolidate with related lines; and a union passenger station has been arranged for Portland.

Other important acts authorize and empower towns and cities to appropriate money for the expenses of Memorial day; to provide for the burial expenses of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Maine; to refund the public debt; to establish an Arbor Day; to recall the charters of the two medical colleges at Lewiston; to provide for stamping out contagious diseases among cattle; to pay State pensions to dependent parents, children and sisters of soldiers and sailors.

Provisions have been made for erecting monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The milk quart has been changed from beer to wine measure, (and that means a less price per quart;) the bushel of beans from 60 to 62 pounds; the bushel of oats from 30 to 32 pounds. For the work of the State Board of Health the appropriation has been increased from $3000 to $5000; and a bill has been passed establishing local boards of health to coöperate with the State Board. A bill was passed to compel children under fifteen years of age to attend the public schools. The district system was not abolished. The course of study in free high schools has been so changed as to let in ancient or modern languages under the direction of the school committee. The bill to repeal the *nisi* clause of the divorce law was referred to the next legislature. The woman suffrage bill was defeated, although it claimed a good deal of time and attention.

Clerks of courts have been forbidden to make public the list of witnesses before the Grand Jury until all criminal business has been finished. The pins have been knocked from under the Druidic University of Lewiston and the Maine Eclectic Medical college. Both have lost their charters. Whoever solemnizes a marriage has been directed to make a return to the clerk of the town where the intention was recorded, as well as to the clerk of the town in which the ceremony was performed. Cities and towns have been given complete power over the erection of buildings in their limits. The use of torches in the herring fishery has been prohibited. Standard time has been made the legal time of the courts.

The receipts of state and county fairs have been exempted from attachment, trustee process or seizure on execution, till premiums and expenses have been paid. A law providing for a better inspection of commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this State, has been passed. A bill to prevent fraud in regard to the pedigree of live stock, has been enacted. A lien has been created on colts, to secure the service fee to the owner of the stallion.

The salaries of a large number of officers have been raised, the figures prevailing before 1879 being generally restored. The officers who get their salaries raised are the Clerk of Courts in York, Penobscot, Hancock, Somerset and Oxford counties, judges and register of probate for Hancock and Waldo counties, the register of probate for Penobscot county, the county attorneys of Aroostook and Sagadahoc counties, the county commissioners of Aroostook and Hancock counties. The salaries of the supreme judges have been increased from $3,000 a year each to $3,500; the Adjutant General from $900 to $1,200; the Secretary of State from $1,200 to $1,500; of the deputy Secretary of State from $1,200 to $1,500; of the Treasurer of the State from $1,600 to $2,000; and of the clerks in the treasurer's office to $1,500 each; and an assistant has been given to the bank examiner, with a salary of $700.

One of the most gratifying features of the session was the veto by Gov. Bodwell of the "act to regulate the practice of medicine." A better title of the measure would have been, "A bill to confine the practice of medicine to an exclusive class." It was the same old cloven-footed affair that has been killed session after session, and was passed in the heat and excitement of the closing hours of the session. The objections of the Governor to the bill were three in number:

First, that the penalty for neglect to register was excessive.

Second, that the expenses of the commission were to be paid by physicians instead of out of the public treasury.

Third, that the operation of the bill might build up a new school of medicine "which would impose upon the State a class of practitioners as little qualified for their important duties as those against whom this act is directed."

Probably the Governor feared that the bill could be used to promote the fortunes of a particular school of medicine and crush out all others.

The record of the legislature in regard to the assessment of taxes and appropriations, is a gratifying one. The legislature of 1885 appropriated for the years 1885-6 two million, six hundred and nineteen thousand, four hundred dollars and forty-nine cents. The appropriations made by the present legislature for the years 1887-8 are two million, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-six cents, showing a reduction of one hundred and seventy-one thousand, six-hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-three cents. The out-going legislature has also reduced the annual amount of the tax to be assessed upon the people of this State two hundred and thirty-six thousand, nine hundred and two dollars and seven cents, as will be seen by the table which we published last week.

A GOLDEN WEDDING. In West Sidney, 9th inst., Mr. Dean Swift and wife's golden wedding was commemorated by the presence of numerous relatives and friends with appropriate gifts. The following poem was written for the occasion:

The king of day had gone to rest
In golden drapery to the west,
Now, twilight gray steals over all,
Concealing Nature like a pall;
Soon will the lovely queen of night
Dispense her silvery rays of light,
But inside of that mansion fair
Are lamps gleaming everywhere.
The banquet o'er, the guests return
To parlors, where the bright fires burn;
The grave, the gay, the young, the old,
The fearless boy, the wee one bold,
The maiden with her hair so neat,
And raiment nice, which can't be beat,
For fashion here prevails as well
As with a city's gayest belle.
Music and mirth hold revel there,
From middle age to youngster fair,
When all at once a sudden spell
Came o'er the crowd as funeral knell;
A gentle Miss rose to her feet,
And said in accents, very sweet:
"Your whole attention I implore,
To hear this verse, I'll soon be o'er:
Just fifty years ago to-night,
There was performed a solemn rite,
By which two loving hearts were one,
To journey on till life was done;
And we are here to celebrate
The nuptials of that ancient date.
No darkening shade—the vista clear
To these united hearts appear,
With willing minds, with sturdy hands,
Began life's work with mutual bands,
Resolved with their Creator's will
To have a home in old age still.
And so they wrought from morn till night,
Sweet sleep they had made vigor bright;
And so worked they from day to day,
Till fifty years have rolled away—
Till what was once an empty space,
Is now a villa in its place:
A scene that's lovely to the eye,
Greeting the stranger passing by,
A grand old landscape in the rear,
Lake, mountain, meadow, to revere,
Making the homestead still more dear;
The barns were filled up to the brim,
And all were shapely, neat within;
The house was stored with every need
Of useful things, and choice indeed,
Plenty crowned their board and bin,
None left hungry that went within.
Seven little ones, my tale doth tell,
Were added too, all hale and well.
Cares were not lessened, it is sure,
But made them easier to endure—
Strange anomaly, true to say,
But then my muse must not delay—
These children too, at length did wed,
And settled well, I've heard it said;
Nearly all live very near,
Save one, remote, two dead, so dear.
Grandchildren now with sportive feet
Roam o'er the grounds with joy replete—
Third generation bound to be
The most progressive of the three,
Perhaps not, but time will tell
Whether or not, they've progressed well.
Now will I change my earthly theme
For that better one, Heaven, I mean—
Where all God's children sure will go,
When weaned from earthly ties below;
The sick, the sorrowing here and tried,
Will there in peace and love abide,
And joys unspeakable there'll be,
To their raptured gaze eternally.
That blessed need, that sweet repose,
I with a poet's words will close,
Oh 'tis a glorious boon to die,
The favor can't be prized too high."

THE SCHOOLS OF AUGUSTA. In his forthcoming annual report, Dr. J. O. Webster, Supervisor of Schools, will report some improvements in the schools in certain respects. Twenty-six teachers have been employed, and the quality of the teaching has been materially improved, owing in great measure to the study of methods on the part of teachers, the meetings held for their benefit, and the labors of the Supervisor. But while we remain under the old district system, no proper progress can be made. The amount of schooling varies greatly in different districts—from 20 to 32 weeks. This should not longer continue. All the scholars in the district schools have a right to an equal amount of schooling; and the sum apportioned to the rural schools last year, would carry on a sufficient number of schools to accommodate them all, within convenient distance of their homes, for 30 weeks, but it will not do this under the district system. The Supervisor suggests that the city do more for the country schools, and appropriate a few hundred dollars a year more if necessary. To this end he would recommend the abolition of school districts No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27—thus putting these schools in the hands of the committee or Supervisor, while the city council would have control of the location and repairs of school houses. The number of schools should be reduced to 16, and provisions made for carrying on these schools for 30 weeks in the year. This would require no increased appropriation. The school house in District No. 3 should be moved to a point on the Mt. Vernon road about one-fourth mile south of the Jewett school house, and the latter abandoned, as unfit for use. One of the Church hill school houses should be moved to midway between the present sites of the two, and the other sold. The furnishing of free text books would be a saving of one half to the people. This is now done in the village district, which contains three-fifths of the scholars in town, with gratifying results. Attention is called to the necessity of thorough and careful supervision, and of the inadequate appropriation therefor; of the complete changes that have been made in text books, the introduction of new maps, the work of the truant officer, and other matters of interest to the district. In Dr. Webster we have an officer who has at heart the interests of the schools, and who labors faithfully and intelligently for their uplifting.

HISTORY OF NORWAY. Dr. William B. Lapham of this city, has just turned out his masterpiece in the way of town histories, in the Centennial History of Norway, Oxford county, just issued from the press of Brown Thurston & Co., Portland. While giving a full and reliable history of this prosperous town, the work before us includes an account of the early grants and purchases, sketches of the grantees, early settlers, and prominent residents, etc., with genealogical registers, and an appendix. The volume contains 675 pages, printed in clear and beautiful type, copiously illustrated, starting off with a fine steel portrait of Henry Rust, Sen., next the handsome face of the accomplished author, and following with portraits of natives of the town who have won distinction in the various walks of life, residences, and manufacturing establishments. This work must be highly prized, not only by the people of the goodly town whom it more immediately touches, but of the entire county of Oxford and the State as well. This is the third town history that Dr. Lapham has written. He has done more work in this line than any other man in New England. He has been engaged on the Norway history for some three years, not continuously, but at odd jobs, carrying it along with his other duties, and has given to it a great deal of thought. He is better equipped than any man in Maine for writing such a history, and is especially enthusiastic over and familiar with the annals of Oxford county, and is deeply in love with every inch of her sacred soil. Whoever is able to show by the ordinary "signs and tokens" that he is a native of Oxford county, that man the Doctor immediately takes to his heart, and knows all about his family from the time of Adam. Copies of this work may be had of Brown Thurston & Co., Portland.

Eight of the young ladies and four of the young gentlemen have gone from the Dirigo Business College with positions in this city during the last two weeks. When our people want help, they have got in the way of applying to Prof. Capen, and he always has a large number to select from. A course of study at this school is the best possible preparation for a business position. A new class will enter Monday, April fourth. Any young lady or gentleman who has not already received one, should send for a catalogue.

The New City Government.

On Monday forenoon, Hon. George E. Macomber, Mayor elect of Augusta, took upon himself the oaths of office, and the new city government was inaugurated. F. A. Brick was chosen President *pro tem* of the board of Aldermen; Treby Johnson, President of the Common Council, and P. A. DeCreeny, clerk. In convention of both branches, the Mayor delivered his annual address, of which we give a brief abstract:

The city's financial condition is as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
6 per cent. bonds of 1884,	$4,100 00
Refunded Sprague loan,	200,000 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1878,	95,000 00
Temporary loans,	14,500 00
Due school district,	376 73
Bonds and coupons due not presented for payment,	18,108 00
	$332,084 73
Trust funds:	
St. Mark's Home,	7,000 00
Lithgow Library,	20,000 00
Total liabilities,	$349,084 73
RESOURCES.	
Uncollected taxes,	$19,724 38
Cash on hand,	17,340 80
Tax deeds,	1,687 59
Uncollected taxes 1876,	245 16
Due from State for Armory,	50 00
Real estate, gravel bank,	1,500 00
Due from county about	200 00
Total resources,	$40,747 93
Net amount of debt,	308,336 79
Reduction from last year,	4,414 91

In July last $4100 of the 5 per cent. bonds matured and were paid, $3000 of it being raised by taxation. The balance of this loan, $1100, was provided for by a temporary loan at 4 per cent. interest, and this sum will need to be raised this year. On February 15th, the Sprague loan, so called, amounting to $203,800, and bearing interest at 6 per cent., matured, and was refunded at 4 per cent. interest, making a net annual saving of $4,168, which with the $2,000 annually appropriated for reduction of city debt, will pay off the bonds of both loans as fast as they mature, without any further increase in the rate of taxation, so that in thirty years, if we incur no further indebtedness, we shall see our present debt entirely wiped out, and that without seriously burdening our tax-payers. During the present municipal year we shall be obliged to provide for our debt as follows:

Amount of 5 per cent. loan carried from 1886,	$1100
Excess of Sprague bonds over the re-funding bonds and premium on same,	1800
5 per cent. loan of 1884, maturing in July,	$400
Total,	$3300

A board of business men is suggested, to see to our business interests, and attract outside capital to locate here. It is a hopeful sign that so large a proportion of our business interests have gone into the hands of our young men. The schools have been maintained at their usual high standard, and there has been notable improvement in the rural schools. He is not inclined to favor the abolition of the district system, unless those most interested are favorable to it. He would not force it upon them. We have water works of such a character that we shall soon be able to dispense with the service of the steamers, except possibly on the higher levels. The present system of street supervision he regards as vitally defective, and it is recommended that some means be devised to get better results. It would seem that the time has come when some steps should be taken looking to a permanent system of paving for Water street. This is our only business street and in every other respect is a credit to the city, but the present grade which at some points is two feet above the sidewalk as well as its miry and almost impassible condition at some seasons of the year is a disgrace to our good name, which should be tolerated only so long as is absolutely necessary. The legislature having reduced the State tax for the present year we shall make a saving on this item of a little over $5000, and if, on making up the appropriations, it is found that this sum can be spared from other and more pressing demands, perhaps a beginning in this important work could be made. During the year the city has expended for sewers $2286.38, and received from abutters $1129. There is need of continuing the sewerage system. A reorganization of the fire department will soon be necessary on account of the establishment of water works. In regard to the conduct of the poor department, it is suggested that all the bills for this department be presented to the Committee on Accounts, to be treated by them the same as other demands against the city. The alms house has been well managed by Mr. Waldron and his estimable wife. No complaint has been made of the efficiency of the police, outside of the enforcement of the liquor law, but they have discharged their onerous duties with great faithfulness. The Mayor is confident that some progress has been made in the temperance cause, although everything desirable has not been accomplished. The city government has acted conscientiously upon the matter, and endeavored to secure the enforcement of the liquor laws. The Mayor strongly commends the objects of the Temperance Alliance formed in our midst, and adds: "The city government should meet the members of this order in the right spirit, and in every laudable way coöperate with them in suppressing a traffic that a late distinguished citizen of Augusta so fitly designated as 'the gigantic crime of crimes.' No officer is justified in regarding the enforcement of the prohibitory laws as in any sense discretionary with him any more than laws against other crimes, and as in your hands is the making and unmaking of all the city officers, so to a large extent shall we be held responsible for any neglect on their part to properly enforce these laws."

At the close of the address, the following city officers were elected by both branches:

Treasurer and Collector—Guy Turner.
City Marshal—Henry T. Morse.
Street Commissioner for Eastern District—D. B. Savage.
Street Commissioner for Western District—Reuel Dutton.
City Physician—G. Hartwell Brickett.
City Solicitor—A. M. Goddard.
Driver City Team, Eastern District—Levi M. Poor.
Driver City Team, Western District—Alex. McCausland.
City Auditor—E. C. Dudley.
City Engineer Fire Department—H. T. Morse.
Ass't Engineer Fire Department—J. O. Weston.
Engineer steamer Atlantic—J. Howard Chandler.
Fireman steamer Atlantic—W. H. Wilson.
Engineer steamer Cushnoc—Edward E. Clark.
Assessor—Orrin Williamson.
City Engineer—J. W. Patterson.
Supervisor of Schools—J. O. Webster.
Keeper of City Clock—J. F. Lord.
J. D. Brooks was reëlected truant officer.

The following election of members of the police force was made: Regular, James McKenney, Henry M. Breen, Chas. E. Grover, John E. Fossett; Special, J. H. Chandler, W. H. Allen, Winthrop F. Thompson, F. A. Breen, J. H. Shaw, Danforth Davis, W. J. Walker, Wm. J. Wall, Lewis S. Counce, Albert Pope, E. F. Weston.

The sum of $125 was appropriated for Memorial day. Badger & Manley were chosen city printers. The report of the Supervisor of Schools was received and accepted. The first Wednesday evening of each month was fixed upon as the time for regular meetings of the Council.

The Spring Elections.

We have the following additions to our reports of municipal elections:

ALBION—Town clerk, C. A. Drake; selectmen, O. O. Crosby, R. J. Whitaker, G. B. Wood; supervisor, C. W. Abbott. All republicans. Voted to raise eight hundred dollars to build a town hall.

WISCASSET—Sol Holbrook, clerk; Alfred Lennox, treasurer; supervisor of schools, I. H. Wharff; Geo. B. Sawyer, Granville Cunningham, Warren Lowell, Selectmen.

SANGERVILLE—Clerk, S. W. Newhall; selectmen and assessors, D. W. Hussey, A. E. Hall, Wm. Jackson; supervisor of schools, Mrs. E. N. Oakes; treasurer, S. M. Gile.

SEBEC—Clerk, T. H. Wyman; selectmen, A. C. Getchell, Jason Hassell, C. J. Chase; supervisor, S. B. Parsons; collector, E. S. Ireland.

MILO—Town clerk, E. L. Durgin; selectmen, C. L. Mitchell, D. B. Tolman, F. H. Gould; town treasurer, I. W. Hanscom.

JEFFERSON—Town clerk, S. A. Richardson; selectmen, W. A. Jackson, A. W. Partridge, Peter Dunton; treasurer, Geo. Erskine; Auditor, J. J. A. Hoffses; collector, Melzer Nash; supervisor, Nelson S. Burbank.

KINGFIELD—Selectmen, Emerson Bradbury, Lucien P. Dudley, Geo. M. Vose; clerk, C. W. Clark; treasurer, W. S. Gilbert; supervisor, Herbert Ward; Collector, S. L. Vose.

AVON—Clerk, J. A. Badger; Selectmen, Benj. Butler, Geo. H. Hamlin, Cyrus Hall; treasurer, Joel Wilbur; collector, N. V. Worthley; supervisor, Geo. Wilbur.

SALEM—Clerk, W. T. Hinds; selectmen, W. S. Heath, N. P. Harris, G. P. Blackwell; treasurer, Geo. W. Harris; supervisor, C. J. Richards; collector, John Richards.

STRONG—Clerk, A. J. Porter; treasurer, Jeremiah Pottle; selectmen, B. B. Harvey, Wm. H. Hunter, James F. Worthley; collector, H. D. Pike; supervisor, Rev. J. L. Pratt.

PHILLIPS—Clerk, B. T. Parker; selectmen, G. A. French, D. D. Graffam, John Smith; treasurer, Joel M. Wheeler; supervisor, Whiting L. Butler; collector Leonard Pratt.

MEDFORD—Clerk, S. O. Dinsmore; selectmen, W. A. Dean, J. A. Perkins, D. A. Hathorn; treasurer, S. O. Dinsmore; supervisor, J. C. Campbell; collector, Darius Hopkins.

ABBOT—Clerk, D. H. Buxton; selectmen, E. S. Douty, J. H. Blanchard, W. D. Crockett; treasurer, D. H. Buxton; S. S. committee, T. F. Hovey, A. P. Race; collector, Jesse Barber.

HOWLAND—A. H. Weymouth, W. C. Hill, O. C. Sweat, selectmen; E. R. Bailey, clerk; Francis Davis, treasurer; J. W. Davis, collector; A. H. Weymouth, Agent.

BUCKSPORT—Clerk, W. A. Remick; selectmen, G. W. McAlister, Joseph Tillock, L. T. Dorr; treasurer, S. T. Hincks; S. S. committee, Horace E. Snow.

WALDO—Clerk, C. H. Smith; selectmen, G. W. Bartlett, F. H. Clements, L. A. Webster; treasurer, N. R. Cilley; supervisor, J. G. Harding; collector, N. E. Clary.

PENOBSCOT—Ellery Varnum, clerk; Cyrus K. Bridges, Uriah B. Leach, Walter J. Creamer, selectmen; Gilbert Littlefield, collector and treasurer; Samuel Leach, supervisor.

PALERMO—Clerk, L. A. Bowler: selectmen, J. R. Bradstreet, Woodbury Tibbetts, Frank Worthing; supervisor, Ansel Glidden; collector, M. T. Hisler; treasurer, S. H. Bradstreet.

DIXMONT—Clerk, R. D. Crocker; selectmen, W. Harris, A. C. Thorndike, E. White; treasurer, Joseph Holt; collector, W. B. Read; S. S. committee, L. P. Toothaker.

LIBERTY—Clerk, G. H. Cargill; selectmen, H. H. Gove, L. C. Morse, C. E. Howes; treasurer, A. P. Cargill; S. S. committee, W. L. Boynton, W. H. Moody; collector, A. A. Brown.

CHINA—J. B. Fish, O. F. Sproul, J. F. Plummer, selectmen; J. F. Hammond, supervisor; E. D. Jepson, treasurer; E. Hanson, collector and constable.

DRESDEN—Clerk, Wilbur F. Cate; selectmen, Charles W. Bickford, John H. Mayers, Edwin F. Houdlette; treasurer, Joseph W. Sheldon; supervisor, Rev. J. A. Morelen; collector, Jesse Bailey.

CLINTON—Selectmen, J. L. Weymouth, R. W. Gerald, Willis Cain; treasurer, J. M. Winn; collector, Benjamin Morrison; supervisor, George F. Webber.

WINTHROP—E. O. Kelly, clerk; Levi Jones, C. D Wood, T. H. White, selectmen; L. T. Carleton, superintending school committee; J. M. Benjamin, treasurer.

ANNUAL SESSIONS. After a trial of four years, the legislators of Maine have given it as the result of their deliberate opinion that the system of biennial sessions is a failure, and have by an overwhelming vote submitted to the people a constitutional amendment to return to annual sessions. That their judgment will be ratified by the people, we confidently believe. It does not involve the return to annual elections—that remains as it now is, giving political contests but once in two years. By annual sessions you get nearer to the people, and more thoroughly understand their wants and the public's needs. With the poor pay of the members, it is unfair to ask them to sit in session eleven or twelve weeks, as is necessary under the present system. Two sessions of six weeks each would be vastly more profitable than one continuous session of twelve weeks. In one session the members would become thoroughly schooled, and would make more efficient legislators the next session. Great haste in legislation—the fault of the outgoing legislature in its last few weeks,—would be avoided; or if unwise measures were passed, they could be corrected without waiting two years. Any one on the rush is not near so likely to do a job well, as he who works with interest and deliberation. The extra expense of annual over biennial sessions would be a mere bagatel, and would never be felt; and is hardly worthy a consideration in comparison to the advantages that would accrue. The law-making power should be close to the people, and where they can easily and often get at it.

The St. John papers, in discussing the fishery question, have about made up their minds that in the policy pursued towards our fishermen, the Canadians have bitten off their own noses, and that if the retaliatory law passed by Congress is enforced, a crippling blow will be dealt to their chief interest.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Aroostook *North Star* says: "We notice that a meeting of farmers here shows up a good deal of hard sense and much talent for discussion. The latter is owing largely no doubt to the educating influence of the Grange."

—Deputies Geo. H. Boothby of Saco, and Douglass of Cornish, visited Limerick Friday, and addressed a meeting held in the town hall in the interest of the patrons of husbandry. After the public meeting a Grange was organized with the following officers:

Master—J. C. Hayes.
Overseer—S. T. Bradbury.
Lecturer—G. G. Colby.
Steward—E. F. Philpot.
Asst. Steward—Fred Cobb.
Chaplain—Enoch Illsley.
Treasurer—E. S. Philpot.
Secretary—John W. Hasty.
Gate Keeper—A. L. Meserve.
Pomona—Mrs. J. C. Hayes.
Flora—Mrs. A. L. Meserve.
Lady Asst. Steward—Sadie F. Lougee.

—Burnham & Morrill of Portland, have contracted with farmers in Dixfield for 300 acres of sweet corn, and will erect a factory in the spring.

—The new hall of the Union Grange at South Presque Isle, was dedicated with appropriate services on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst. Dedicating officer, Mr. Powers of Caribou. The address was delivered by Mr. E. Wiggin of Maysville, and was first class. The supper was abundant and was partaken of by a large number to their entire satisfaction. Proceeds between $40 and $50.

—The executive committee of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society offer the following premiums to boys under 16 years of age: For best display of farm and garden products, raised on not more than one-half acre of ground, $10; 2d best display, $7; 3d best display, $4; 4th best display, $3. The raising of the above crops to be under the sole management of the boys exhibiting the same. No other help allowed except in work done with teams, when two persons are indispensable to do the work. Suitable space will be provided that each exhibitor may arrange his samples distinctly from those of another at the exhibition.

—There is a renewed interest in the Granges in Sagadahoc county. There are now six Granges, as follows: West Bath, Topsham, Bowdoinham, Richmond, North Woolwich and Woolwich. One new Grange, North Woolwich, has been organized this year. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is now twenty years old. It is the best institution for those engaged in agricultural pursuits yet devised. It works in three general directions for benefit, viz., social, educational and financial. It has a State store located at Portland, a life insurance, or mutual aid society, and two strong fire insurance companies in which protection is offered at actual cost. The order has a strong representation in every State, and in each province of the Dominion of Canada. It is estimated that more than two millions of farmers and their wives, sons and daughters have been initiated into the order. In Maine we have 15,000 membership and over 200 subordinate Granges. There are 16 county Granges, one to each county, and a State meeting annually. The county Granges meet monthly, the National Grange annually. Thus it will be seen that the order is thoroughly organized in a perfect chain from subordinate to national, and has the means of making strong and effective work toward elevating, educating and protecting the interest of farmers and farming.

—Monday evening of last week, a meeting was held at West Bowdoin, attended by J. W. Lang and J. P. Cobb of Bowdoinham. Thursday evening, 17th, a meeting was held at Meadow Brook Hall, Phipsburg, addressed by Bros. Lang and Sprague. The next meeting of the county Pomona Grange will be held Wednesday, March 30th, with Topsham Grange. It is hoped several new Granges will be organized by that time, and the members of them take their place and degree at that meeting.

—A new Grange was organized at Ashdale, south part of Phipsburg, Friday evening, March 18th, by State Deputy J. W. Lang, assisted by State Deputy T. H. Sprague. There were 21 names upon the application. The following is a list of the officers:

Master—M. L. Percy.
Overseer—L. C. Gilman.
Lecturer—G. H. Bowie.
Steward—Augustus Percy.
Asst. Steward—H. P. Wyman.
Chaplain—Geo. W. Hosmer.
Treasurer—O. W. Malcolm.
Secretary—A. H. Foote.
Gate Keeper—J. T. McIntyre.
Ceres—M. E. Percy.
Pomona—Ella G. Wyman.
Flora—V. J. Gilman.
Lady Asst. Steward—Mary C. Hosmer.

The name of the new Grange is "Bodwell," named for our present popular Governor who is doing so much to develop the summer resort business in the south part of Phipsburg.

—County Granges who have not taken the work for good of the order specially under their charge this year, should do so at their next meeting. Counties that have are getting results from their action and effort.

—The North Aroostook Farmers' Association has been organized by choice of officers, as follows: Hon. E. E. Parkhurst, President; C. Hayford, Vice President; H. C. Townsend, Secretary; A. Haines, E. Wiggin and V. Chandler, Executive Committee.

Chaplain McCabe, known as chaplain because he was a minister of Christ among his comrades as prisoners of war, has in recent years become one of the most widely known and efficient workers in the benevolent enterprises of his church. Having been called to the position of Missionary Secretary, he has started the project of enlisting the secular press as far as practicable, in the great enterprise of spreading the gospel, and has already secured about four hundred district secretaries, whose business it is to furnish information to the readers of nearly four thousand papers publishing missionary bulletins. With the great work and its thrilling incidents before us, this department cannot fail to be valuable if the secretaries have time and the gifts for the task committed to them.

ONE CENT A DAY.

One cent a day, the Master asks
From every true disciple's hands;
One cent a day to tell his love,
And teach his word in foreign lands.

One cent a day, to place ajar
The gates of Mercy, high and broad;
One cent a day to spread afar
The knowledge of our risen Lord.

One cent a day may send a blaze
Of Gospel light o'er India's plains;
One cent a day may free a race
For ages bound by error's chains.

One cent a day; from China's shore
We catch the cry and hear the plea;
One cent a day, a few years more,
And struggling China will be free.

One cent a day may wake the note
Of Zion's song in fair Japan;
One cent a day, O blessed Christ,
May tell of all Thy love to man.

ECHOES FROM LIMESTONE GRANGE, NO. 272. Our Grange is in a flourishing condition, it being one of the live kind of Granges. It is not yet two years old, has about one hundred members in good standing. Through the busy season of the year we do not work very hard, but when our crops are all taken care of, then, when the winter comes, we pick up our implements and we make business lively. We had the pleasure lately of adding seventeen new names to our roll. After they were enlisted in the work, such a harvest supper as we had only the ladies of Limestone know how to prepare.

A short time since we had what was called a hard times supper. The men did the cooking. The grangers dressed to show what hard times looked like; some were well patched, while others were not. A prize was given to the worst dressed lady and gentleman. Ten cents admittance to those not members of the order. It was a jolly as well as a paying time.

SUBSCRIBER.

INSTITUTE AT BRIDGTON. The Farmers' Institute at Bridgton, arranged by Mr. Harris, the Cumberland county member of the Board of Agriculture, held on Thursday last, drew together a goodly number of the prominent farmers of that and the surrounding towns, though the weather was stormy and the travelling bad. There were present of the Board, besides Mr. Harris, A. O. Pike of Fryeburg, S. L. Holbrook of Brunswick, and the Secretary. The leading lecture of the day was by Prof. Jordan, Director of the State Experiment Station, on the subject, "Manures, Barn and Commercial." "Dairying by the Creamery Method" was another subject selected, the dairymen of the neighboring town of Harrison having been considering the matter of starting the creamery system of butter making in their town. These subjects were fully discussed by questions and otherwise by the farmers present. Bridgton is a good farming town. The Winslow Packing Company has here one of the largest and most substantial corn canning factories in the State, and it is well patronized by the farmers. The section also grows large quantities of apples of the best quality.

The ice in the Missouri river broke up on Thursday, destroying bridges and other property. In the afternoon the river showed a rise of six feet. Ice gorges formed, and the people living below them, on the low banks of the stream, moved out from their homes and prepared for the worst. Bismarck, Dakota, was entirely shut out from the outside world by the flood, and all the lowlands were inundated. A severe blizzard on Saturday added six inches of snow to the water supply, and much to the discomfort of the people. About a mile of the track of the Northern Pacific Railroad was swept away, the ice knocking out the underpinning. The Missouri river has not been on a rampage like this for years. Ice cakes a hundred feet square were thrown in the air.

City News.

—Days and nights are now of about equal length.

—The first robin has appeared, and crows are numerous.

—Rev. P. S. Thacher of this city, will deliver the Memorial address at Pittsfield.

—Mr. Wm. H. Bigelow of this city, has been very ill at Washington, but is better now.

—The valuable horse of Mr. John A. Mitchell dropped dead on the sidewalk the other day.

—While digging on Water street, on Saturday, workmen found in the road bed ice three feet thick. It will be some time before dust flies there.

—Mr. Phill C. Dolliver, who went to San Diego, Cal., to find a home, will not settle there, as he don't like the country, and is looking farther for a location.

—Rev. George R. Palmer lectured at North Augusta, Thursday evening. Subject, "Reading." Mr. Palmer is said to have given one of the most interesting lectures of the course.

—By invitation, Dr. J. O. Webster will address our local Grange on schools and school houses and their improvements, at the Grange hall on Saturday evening of this week.

—Miss Avery has resigned her position as one of the assistant teachers in the grammar school, and her place will be filled by the election of Miss Weeks of Jefferson, an experienced teacher.

—The sweet Jenny Lind like voice of Amy Sherwin, in the elegant concert given at Granite Hall, Tuesday evening, will linger as a delightful memory in the minds of all those who heard it.

—The French school is progressing finely. The perceptive powers of the children seem to be greater than those in our other schools, and the little ones enter upon their work with the greatest interest and enthusiasm.

—Loring Farr, Esq., of Manchester, one of the most accomplished lawyers at the Kennebec bar, will deliver the oration here on Memorial Day. The sermon on the previous Sabbath will be preached by Rev. Mr. Palmer of the Methodist church.

—The proceedings at the complimentary banquet to Dr. H. H. Hill, given at the Augusta House, in June last, have been issued in neat pamphlet form, from the press of Capt. Chas. E. Nash. It will gladly be preserved by the many admirers of the venerable and worthy Doctor.

—The dressmakers, who have a persuasive way of getting money out of the pockets of the male persuasion, report the season fully two weeks ahead of time, and that they are at present overrun with orders. The shades most in demand for spring garments are drab.

—The sunrise and sunset gun at the Arsenal is silenced, not by an enemy stealing up the banks of the frozen Kennebec, but by a general order from the war department. The supply of powder remaining at the close of the war of the rebellion, which has been drawn upon for this purpose, is exhausted; hence the order.

—The number of scholars in the grammar school has so increased that additional school room will have to be provided. This will be done by either finishing another room in the top of the grammar school building, or putting into proper condition the brick school house on Chestnut street. The latter would seem the proper thing to do.

—J. W. Fogler, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, and Col. M. V. B. Chase, started for the West in the Pullman train last night. Mr. Fogler will visit Nebraska and Kansas, probably for the purpose of making investments, and will be absent about a fortnight. Col. Chase besides visiting Nebraska and Kansas, will make a tour of pleasure of Dakota and Minnesota, and will be gone about two months.

—Mr. Seneca S. Wheeler, of the firm of Wheeler & Lord of this city, who has been spending the past two years in Colorado and California, seeking to recover his health, is very unwell, and is suffering from a rheumatic trouble in addition to his other complaints. Mr. Fred Lord, Mr. Wheeler's business partner, left for California recently. He hopes to return soon bringing his friend with him.

—The partnership of Andrew D. Ward and John H. Cogan, carrying on business as hardware dealers and plumbers, under the firm of Ward & Cogan, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and John H. Cogan and Chas. Greenwood have formed a partnership, continuing the business at the old firm. Mr. Ward has bought the hardware store and stock of Mr. R. L. Clark, and will pursue the business there with which he is familiar.

—Mr. David Cargill is in the city canvassing for the forthcoming volume of The Maine Register and Year Book, which long since became invaluable to every business and professional man. This number will be especially valuable, as it will contain Congressional and Legislative statistics, and matters of interest not before embraced within the lids of this most valuable and reliable publication. George M. Donham of Portland, is the general manager of this work.

—Another of the old residents of Augusta has "fallen on sleep," Mr. Samuel G. Burns, a well known farmer, who died at the age of 86 years, after a few days' sickness of pneumonia. His wife, who is 81, was sick with the same disease, but is recovering. Mr. Burns has been a resident of this city from his early youth, coming from Hallowell. He was formerly in the grocery business here, but for forty-eight years had been a farmer. From a long acquaintance with him we gladly bear testimony to his many sterling qualities.

Kennebec County News.

—H. L. Jewett is teaching the Readfield High School.

—Walker & Richards of Winslow, have sold their two-year-old Onward colt for the sum of $185.

—Mrs. Albert Barker of Gardiner, slipped Friday while going down stairs and injured her back quite badly.

—Landlord Grinnell, at Manchester Forks, has been fined $100 and costs for liquor selling.

—Rev. E. Wixon of China, has returned from Cushing, where he has been twice this winter to labor in revivals. He reports excellent results.

—Capt. Zenas Hamblin of Vassalboro, a highly respected citizen, dropped dead in his sleigh, as he was driving from his home to Getchell's Corner.

—Mrs. Mary Talouse of Waterville, fell dead in the streets of that town from heart disease, a trouble from which she had suffered for some time. She was 44 years of age.

—At an adjourned town meeting, held in Belgrade on Saturday, it was voted to sell the town farm. It was also voted to raise $1500 for the building of a new school house in District No. 11.

—The total debt of Hallowell is $19,700, with resources consisting of cash, uncollected taxes, and stock in the liquor agency of $2218.86, leaving the balance against the city $17,381.14.

—The prospect for an immediate starting up of the cotton factory in Hallowell is not very encouraging. Some of the overseers and help who have been waiting for orders to go to work have got discouraged and procured work in other places.

THE FLOWER FADETH. Cherished reminiscences, undoubtedly, to many residents of this city and adjacent towns, are the various entertaining and instructive phases of the Grand Army Festival, which occurred in the winter of 1883. It will be remembered that the most novel and one of the most pleasing features of that patriotic enterprise, was the display during the afternoon session of the third day, when the charming tableau of nearly a score and ten winsome, wondering, infantile rivals in beauty and avoirdupois, was revealed to an expectant and appreciative assembly. We refer to the baby show, and venture to say that no one who obtained a close view of the amusing spectacle will ever forget that noble specimen of miniature manhood among the representatives from "Babyland," to whom was awarded $5 in gold, as being the handsomest of all in the opinion of the impartial judges, viz., Romeo Flanders, then thirteen months old, the child of Mrs. Nellie Flanders. But change is characteristic of the fleeting years, and, to-day, should the interesting drama be repeated, should the curtain again rise upon the scene, disclosing the same artless, infantile actors, developed, indeed, in form and feature and intelligence by the molding hand of time and loving care, accompanied, as before, by their proud and happy mothers, one seat would be vacant, one bright, promising, rosy-cheeked boy would be missed from the number; beautiful eyes that beamed smilingly upon the admiring spectators are closed in the sleep of death. The angel Reaper has plucked the fairest flower from that juvenile group—Romeo Flanders, who has passed from this life thus early. A few days since his lifeless form was brought here from South Boston, where his parents have resided for nearly two years past, and placed in the receiving tomb of the cemetery for interment in their family lot when the season favors. He died on the 12th inst. M. L. G.

Augusta, March 21, 1887.

Do not come to Augusta without calling at Partridge's old and reliable Drug store under Granite Hall. This is one of the time-honored institutions of Augusta, but is as fresh and attractive as ever.

Items of Maine News.

Hon. Eugene Hale will early in April sail for Europe, to join his family.

Sanford is illuminated by the electric light.

Rev. Mr. Cressey of Bangor, will deliver the memorial address in that city.

Thomas Tash has been reëlected Superintendent of Schools in Portland.

A heavy and driving snow storm prevailed throughout the State on Tuesday.

Maine lumbermen think that logs will bring high prices this spring.

The wife of Hon. Henry W. Paine of Boston, formerly of Maine, is dead.

In the spring a spool mill will be erected in Dixfield, by Mr. Merrill of Searsport, F. Stanley and E. G. Reynolds.

The East Dover Woolen Company report business good. They are running their mill day and night, and turning out on an average 1065 yards of cloth daily.

The ice left the St. Croix Saturday night and the river is open to navigation. Last spring navigation opened upon the same date.

The schooner Annie S. Conant, Capt. Blatchford, from Boston for Rockport, Me., arrived safely. She had been blown off shore twice since March 10th, and split her flying jib.

The President has pardoned Dennis Kelley of Maine, convicted of manslaughter, as he has served his full term of imprisonment. The only effect of the pardon is to restore him to citizenship.

Bowdoin College has just received from D. W. Fessenden, executor of the will of the late Judge Barrows, five thousand dollars to found two or more scholarships, to be called the "Hulda Whittemore scholarships."

The 125th anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine was celebrated by Portland Lodge of Masons, of Portland, with a banquet at the Falmouth Hotel in that city. Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen of the order.

Little Willie Daniels of Paris, fell on to a sharp pointed pen-knife with which he was playing. It penetrated through the skin and running nearly the whole length of the blade between the skin and lining of the bowels.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be held in Lewiston, Wednesday and Thursday, April 13th and 14th. The order is in its usual good condition, numbering over 300 lodges and about 20,000 members in the State.

The Skowhegan Water Company have organized by the choice of R. B. Shepherd, President; J. C. Griffin, Secretary; A. R. Bixby, Treasurer; J. O. Smith, Auditor; R. B. Shepherd, C. M. Brainard, J. P. Blunt, S. W. Gould and H. S. Steward, Directors.

The Megantic Railroad people say they mean business, and will proceed at once to the building of their road. Orders have been received in Bangor, for an immense amount of supplies, including everything for the four thousand French Canadians and Italians who will be employed.

Mr. E. J. Murch has purchased of Mr. C. R. Holmes, of Winterport, a fine Von Moltke bay gelding, dam by Almont, sire of thirty-four in the 2.30 list. The animal is 15½ hands high and weighs over 900 pounds. It is expected that he will do some fast trotting.

Rev. N. D. Clifford, a native of Palermo, died at Marshall, Texas, recently, aged 32 years and 3 months. Mr. Clifford was a member of the Texas Methodist Conference, and President of the Wiley University. He was the son of Rev. W. J. Clifford, a preacher well known throughout the State.

Postmasters have been appointed as follows: Joseph L. Russell, at North Fryeburg, vice John I. Greenlair resigned; Nathan M. Small, at Greenwood, vice J. F. Emmins, resigned; Thomas McLaughlin, at East Holden; Daniel R. Preston, East Benton, vice S. N. Spaulding, resigned; Laura C. Barrett, South Turner, vice C. H. Barrell, deceased.

Mr. Schumaker, the artist in charge of the frescoing at St. John's Catholic church, Bangor, came very near a terrible fall last Wednesday. He was on a staging about fifty feet from the floor directing the work, and slipped, and had he not caught on a timber of the staging about five feet below, would have fallen to the floor and probably been killed. It was a very narrow escape for him.

The busiest place in Bethel is the new chair factory of J. H. Barrows. He employs fifty hands and turns out 100 chairs a day, besides sawing large quantities of long lumber for customers. His machinery is all new, of the most approved pattern, and it is wonderful to see with what rapidity and precision the work is done. Mr. Barrows is shipping chairs to various points in the United States and Canada.

Captain Clark, the slayer of William Groves of Wiscasset, still remains in the jail. He has been unable to secure bail. His daughter Jennie has returned from New York and is with her sister, Mrs. Groves, at the farm. Mrs. Groves has recovered from the illness that followed the excitement of the shooting; the people have quieted down, and there is no probability of Capt. Clark being molested, should he be released.

The Maine Veteran Association in Boston, have chosen the following officers: President, W. J. Gillispie; Vice Presidents, Z. A. Smith, T. J. Long, G. M. Atwood; Recording Secretary, S. C. Small; Corresponding Secretary, C. A. F. Emery; Treasurer, W. F. Lane; Executive Committee, M. S. Roberts, John A. Lancy, J. F. Littlefield, S. L. Johnson and H. S. Archer. The Association will make an excursion to Maine next summer.

Schooner Melissa Trask, Nickerson, at City Island, from Arroyo, P. R., for Boston, reports March 14th, in a northwest gale, the mate, Mr. B. Ober, of Sedgwick, Me., was knocked overboard by the main-boom. On the same day the second mate, Elmer B. Nickerson of Orrington, Me., was washed overboard from the bowsprit; one seaman had a leg broken and the captain was badly ruptured. The schooner had heavy weather during the whole passage; lost flying jib-boom, etc.

Capt. E. H. Sprague of Pembroke, has nearly 400 tons of scrap iron and broken machinery from the Iron Works ready to be shipped as soon as the ice is out of the river. The rains and high winds lately have taken some of the ice out and it is hoped that it will go soon. Vessels have to load and unload at the "lower wharf" now. Some of the citizens will hold a meeting to see if a shoe factory could be started at Pembroke. A committee was chosen to investigate the subject.

Saturday night a landslide occurred on the Maine Central near the overhanging bridge at the Sewall farm, near Bath. About eight tons of earth and stone fell to the road bed and partially covered the track. Between the two rails two large boulders were found, one weighing about two tons and the other a ton and a half. The slide was discovered and removed before a train came along. Had it occurred a few hours earlier the Pullman train would have probably struck it and a bad disaster followed.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the past week: Paschal J. Abbott, Dexter, assignor by mesne assignment to himself and W. M. Jordan, Portland, lifting jack. Freeman Hanson, Bar Mills, assignor of two-thirds to F. A. Burnham and W. H. Dyer, Saco, folding wash bench. Lewis P. Sherman, Biddeford, assignor to G. Moore, Berwick, machine for drawing in wax threads. Alden D. Wheeler, Hyde Park, Mass., assignor to American Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Portland, apparatus for testing electric circuits. Luther Hall, Boston, Mass., assignor to Boston Woven Hose Company, Portland, machine for sewing with wire.

The schooner J. H. Eels of Rockport, which sailed from Vineyard Haven, Mass., with a cargo of iron, encountered a violent northeast snow storm which blew away the jib. They were obliged to put the vessel before the gale and run back on Nantucket shoals under close reefed sails. The vessel labored hard and leaked badly. The captain, finding the pumps unable to keep her free, and to prevent her from sinking, ran ashore on a sand bar about three miles from Nansett Light. Soon after the vessel struck, everything movable was washed from the deck by the heavy sea. The crew was obliged to take to the rigging. At dark on the 15th, Capt. Fred Wallace of Rockport, Me., lashed himself to the forestay, but he was washed away during the night. The cook, John Saulsbury, belonging in Rockland, was lashed to the foremast, but died from exposure. Augustus Carleton of Rockland, was lost. The two seamen saved managed to keep from freezing by pounding each other till daylight.

As spring approaches, many feel the need of a tonic or something to build up the system and throw off the tired, exhausted feeling induced by the long pull of a hard, cold winter. Mr. Frank R. Partridge at the Fuller Drug Store, has all the genuine standard medicines for purifying the blood, toning up and strengthening the debilitated, and giving new life to the weak and weary.

What you need is a medicine which is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses peculiar curative powers.

KEUCHEN CURA.

The season for Coughs, Colds, Bronchial affections, etc., has come. There is no other remedy so good as Keuchen Cura, the Continental Cough Cure. Prepared by CALDWELL SWEET & BROS., Bangor, Me. Sold everywhere.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

—In the United States during February, 24 Granges were organized, and two per day for the first five days of March. Thus the good work goes bravely on.

Items of General News.

Thus far thirteen of the Chicago "boodlers" have been indicted.

The indications are that the Delaware and Maryland peach crop will be the largest ever known.

David Clark has given to the Old People's Home of Hartford, Conn., his $60,000 farm.

F. W. Foster, the defaulting town treasurer of Greenfield, Mass., is held for the high court in $10,000.

All the prisoners in the county jail at Fonda, N. Y., were released on Saturday by Judge Westbrook. He said he wanted to see the jail empty for once.

Two engines met in collision on the Pennsylvania tracks near Toledo Saturday. Four persons were badly though it is hoped not fatally hurt.

A large meeting at Cooper Union, New York, Monday night, expressed sympathy for Gladstone in his labors for Ireland's cause.

Mrs. Washburn, widow of the late Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, ex-United States minister to France, died at Chicago Friday morning.

The President has appointed Samuel L. Blaisdell to be United States Marshal for the district of Rhode Island, vice James H. Coggshall, whose term has expired.

The Canadian fisheries department is active in preparing for the coming season. Thirteen armed vessels will be on hand to make the seizures.

There was a quiet celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in New York city. Father McGlynn, the deposed Catholic priest, made an address, which was received with great applause.

A panic occurred at the Roman Catholic church of the Nativity in Chicago Thursday afternoon. A gallery gave way, precipitating 200 people to the floor below. Twenty-three persons were injured.

An examination of the Bussey bridge, near Boston, where the terrible railroad accident occurred, continues. The evidence shows that the bridge was in an unsound and dangerous condition.

Rev. Josiah Stearns, pastor of the Congregational church in Epping, N. H., for the past thirty years, died Monday morning, aged 74. He was a native of Epping, and formerly preached at Dennysville, Me.

Strawberries and vegetables in the Charleston district, S. C., which were intended for shipment north, were damaged to the extent of $50,000 by Saturday night's frost. The frost extended as far south as Savannah.

Preparations for the American Exposition at London, are being pushed with speed, 700 men working by day and another gang at night. The grounds include 22 acres. The exhibition opens May 2d for five months.

Rev. J. D. Fulton, pastor of the Centennial Baptist church of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached his farewell sermon Sunday, and will hereafter devote his energies to the conversion to Protestantism of the Roman Catholics of the United States.

The President has made the following appointments: C. H. J. Taylor of Kansas, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Liberia. James B. Hosmer of New York, secretary of legation in Central American States and consul general of the United States at Guatamela.

Dr. Andrew Johnson Grant, alias Dr. Perrie, alias Burns, alias several other names, who is a bigamist and a fraud of the first water, has been arrested in Woodbury, N. J., and jailed. He came near marrying a rich widow at Kennebunk, Me., last year, and has cheated many women out of large sums of money.

A fire at the Chautauqua Assembly grounds, Buffalo, N. Y., Monday morning, destroyed eighty buildings, including several large boarding houses, among them the Eckert and Parkhurst and Alling houses. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. The buildings were of wood, grouped together, and burned like tinder.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers, one of the most eminent physicians of Washington, declared Monday that there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term, unless there is a change in his mode of living. He says that the President eats excessively, fattens fast, takes but little exercise, and is liable to die suddenly of the rupture of a blood vessel. Mr. Lemont denies that there is any danger.

Charles F. Freeman of Pocasset, Mass., who in 1879, while laboring under a hallucination that God required of him a great sacrifice, killed his little daughter and was adjudged by the jury as not guilty of murder by reason of insanity, and was committed to the Danvers Lunatic Hospital during his natural life, was discharged therefrom on Thursday last, by order of the Governor and Council, as it was satisfactorily shown that he might be released without danger to others.

W. E. Lawton of the firm of Lawton Bros., dealers in phosphates at No. 33 Broadway, N. Y., has disappeared, and the fact has created a great deal of apprehension, and it is generally believed that he is bankrupt. He left the office on Tuesday afternoon as usual to go to his home on the Hudson, and has not been seen since. The amount of his liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000. He was connected with several wild-cat companies, and stole right and left before he left. A rich young widow accompanied him in his flight.

Memorial services were held Sunday in the Methodist Church, Roslindale, Mass., for the victims of the recent disaster on the Boston and Providence Railroad. Local clergymen and several of the prominent residents made brief and touching remarks. Ex-alderman S. B. Stebbins made some remarks in which he said the railroad company would do all it could to relieve the sufferings of the injured, who were passengers and those related to them, and that the company was willing to settle all claims without litigation.

A special from San Rafael, Mexico, says that a bull fight took place in that town, Wednesday, in the presence of fully 5000 people, none of whom had paid less than $8 for a seat or standing room. The bulls refused to fight and finally the spectators burst into the ring, and made an indiscriminate attack upon the bulls and the fighters with chairs and other convenient articles. Troops were called upon to suppress the riot, and several times were compelled to charge the crowd with drawn sabres before the maddened people would desist from their attack upon the bull fighters. The people resisted the soldiers, and large numbers of the former were more or less wounded. A number were arrested.

A horrible accident occurred twelve miles from Parkersburg, West Va., Wednesday morning, on the Marietta Mineral Railroad. A heavy mixed train had just passed Vincent station, when the train was divided in order to cross more safely a trestle of ninety feet. The first section passed over all right, when the engine, bearing the engineer, H. S. Vincent, fireman, Albert Bushley, brakeman, Stewart, Conductor Jack McCoy and a passenger named Early, returned for section two. When the highest point of the trestle was reached, the engine gave a sudden jerk and plunged straight down to the abyss below, carrying all on board with it. Vincent and Bushley were instantly killed. Several passengers were badly injured.

Ever since Father Kolosinski, priest of St. Albertus Polish Catholic church at Detroit, Mich., was deposed by the Bishop over a year ago, the 7,000 Poles forming the congregation have been ugly. The trouble has been increased of late by a report that another priest was to re-open the church. A squad of police guarding the church Sunday, were attacked by some of Kolosinski's supporters, and a riot ensued, in which 3,000 persons finally participated. Pistol shots were fired, and showers of bricks, clubs and other missiles fell about the police. Some of the officers were badly battered and bruised, and a number of the rioters were injured. The convent windows were shattered.

The *Farmers' Review* at Chicago says: "Reports from 25 counties of Illinois this week are of uniformly favorable tenor in reference to winter wheat. The condition of the wheat throughout the State at the present time is up to the full average of the condition for the last five years. Five counties report the condition of wheat as 'fair,' 23 as 'good,' and seven as 'fine.' The tenor of the Indiana reports continue favorable. None of the counties reporting this week speak of any serious injury, and the crop is regarded as past any further winter injury. Injury is reported from Ashtabula county, Ohio, but reports from 17 other counties in that State are all favorable. The wheat outlook in Missouri is more favorable than at any time during the preceding seven years. The general situation in Kansas is slightly improved.

A fearful fire occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 3.30 o'clock Friday morning, burning the new Richmond Hotel. The house contained a large number of guests, and their heart rending shrieks could plainly be heard. Ladders were raised, and as many as possible saved. A large number of guests were unable to effect their escape. The whole place burned like a tinder box. The corridor in the center of the building acted as a great funnel, and as the flames streamed up, the guests found themselves imprisoned by a wall of fire. The screams of the guests could be heard blocks away. As the guests were aroused and saw the interior exit cut off, they turned to the windows where could be seen frightened women in their night clothes calling for help. There were some very narrow escapes. Some 30 persons perished in the flames, and others will die from exposure who were rescued. The property loss by the fire was some $400,000. The safe of the hotel was exhumed, and its contents, including $30,000 or $40,000 worth of diamonds, were found in good shape. The bell boy of the hotel says that when he and the night porter laid the fire hose and opened the valve no water came, and nothing could be done to stop the flames which rushed up the elevator well, and in an instant the house was a roaring furnace.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, March 22, 1887.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Veals.
G. Wells,	30	00
C. H. Merrill	29	15
A. P. Libby,	20	2
I. C. Libby,	36	35

A heavy rain nearly demoralized trade at Watertown. No change to note in prices. No call for store cattle, working oxen or milch cows. Veal calves more plenty and some lower. The fright people received about pleuro-pneumonia seems to hang to them, each decrying some animal not exactly well, over which he is frightened. It looks now as if our Maine cattle would not be much appreciated or wanted this spring. So the farmers may as well make up their minds to summer their present stock. Those having cows are doing a wise thing in fitting up some good veal calves. A good rugged cow if well managed will fatten four calves between now and Fourth of July, and will pay ordinarily twenty-five dollars clear, without any labor to make butter or cheese. The only point of profit is to make each calf a good one. We farmers must catch at every point to succeed. I. C. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 22.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 978, Sheep and lambs 5450, Swine 19,896, Horses 208, number of Western Cattle, 814, Northern Cattle, 164.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 50@5 55; first quality $4 87½@5 50 second quality $4 50 @4 75; third quality $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides 6½c. per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3c. per lb.
Country Hides, 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 1¾c. per lb.
Calf Skins 8@9c. per lb.
Lamb Skins 85@$1.75 each.
Dairy Skins 25@50c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.		Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	13	5 15	"	1325
do	19	5 30	"	1424
do	16	5 25	"	1270
do	15	5 40	"	1450
Farrell&McFlynn	10	5 50	"	1334
do	12	5 40	"	1350
do	6	5 35	"	1200
do	6	5 25	"	1175

The supply of Western Cattle brought into market the past week was larger than that of any one week for some time past, quite a number of the best lots of Cattle being for the export trade. The demands for butchers' Cattle have been moderate at an advance in prices of ¼c per lb. over prices obtained one week ago for the same grade of beeves, butchers' Cattle selling at $5@5 75 per 100 lbs., live weight. The quarantine put upon Milch Cows and Store Cattle still remains in force, but unless some new developments are discovered in regard to the pleuro-pneumonia by the Cattle Commissioners, more than has been to the present time, trade will probably be resumed in all its branches the coming week.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were all owned by butchers, Lambs costing from 6@6¾c, Sheep and mixed lots from 5¼@5¾c per lb., live weight, landed at the yards.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 5¾@6c per lb live weight landed at the slaughter houses. We include in our number all the Western Fat Hogs brought in over the several railroads for the past week. Store Pigs are in light demand at $1@$6 per head, or from 5@10c per lb. live weight for small Pigs.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 22, 1887.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand has been confined to small lots, and prices rule in favor of buyers. We quote fine at $2 35 @2 85; superfine at $2 65@3 25; extras and seconds at $3@4; Minnesota bakers at $3 90@4 05; Michigan stone ground at $4 10 @4 50; winter wheat rollers at $4 20@4 75; winter wheat patents at $4 75@5 25, and spring wheat patents at $4 90@5 35 per bbl. Corn meal is steady, and sales of kiln dried have been at $2 25@2 30, and granulated at $3@3 25 per bbl. Oatmeal is in moderate demand, with sales of fine at $5@5 25, and cut at $5 50@6 20 per bbl. In Rye Flour there have been sales of small lots at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and steady, with sales of steamer yellow at 51½@52c; steamer mixed at 51c, and no grade at 50 @51c per bush. Oats are decidedly firmer and in better demand. We quote, on the spot, choice clipped at 41½@42c; No 1 white and barley at 40@42c; No 2 white, in elevators, at 38½c; No 2 white, on track, billed through, at 39@39½c; No 3 white at 37½c, and mixed at 37@38c per bush. In futures there were no sales. For cash the closing prices were 38@38½c bid and 38½c asked, making the selling price 38¼c per bush.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. There is a very little call for poultry, and the market is easy, though there is but little offering.

Only a quiet request can be noted for butter, and prices are a trifle easier. There are no changes in the cheese market from the firm position noted yesterday.

Eggs are still dull from excessive receipts, and the market has further declined: Cape and nearby, 17@22c; extra eastern, 16@16½c; eastern firsts, 15½c; northern, 16c; southern, 16c; western 15@15½c; Island and New Brunswick, 16c; limed 13@14c. Held sell for 2@3c lower prices.

There is possibly a little better call for beans, but prices are the same as last noted.

The potato market is quiet, with prices easy.

The demand for hay does not improve and prices are barely maintained. Best grades of Northern and Eastern rule at $17 @17 50 per ton, but very little offering goes over $17. Medium grades range mostly from $14@16 per ton. Rye straw is without animation and rules easy at $13@14 50 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

APPLES—$2 00@2 50 per bbl.; dried, 2@3c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c per lb.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 65@1 85; Yellow Eyes $1 65@1 70.
BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20c; Ball Butter 23c.
Cheese—13@14c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 45 per cwt.
EGGS—16c per dozen.
FLOUR—St. Louis $5 78@6 00; Patent 6 00@6 50.
GRAIN—Corn 58@60c; oats 40@45; barley 60c. Rye $1 00.
HAY—$12 00@15 00.
STRAW—Loose $6@$7; pressed $8@$10.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 4c; calf skins, 8@10c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.
LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7½@8c.
MEAL—Corn 56@58; rye 90@1 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu. cabbages, 1½c per lb; squash, 2c per lb; turnips, 30c per bushel; beets, 30c per bu.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 11@12c; fowls 8@10c; mutton 7@8c; veal 10@12c; chickens 12@13c; Turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7½c.
SHORTS—$1 10@1 20 per hundred.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 22.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments 2000; active and 10c higher; shipping steers 4 50; stockers and feeders, 2 90@4 40; cows, bulls and mixed;—Texas corn fed cattle 4 40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments 4,000; strong and higher; rough and mixed 530@550; packing and shipping at 5 60@5 92½; light at 5 00@5 60; skips at 3 70@4 85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; shipments 2000; lower; natives 3 00@4 50; Western 4 00@4 75. Lambs at 4 50@4 62½. Texans, 2 50 @4 25.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.

United States Bonds.	3's,	(reg.)	100½
" "	New 4s,	(reg.)	127½
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" "	Pacific 1sts.		116

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The remodelled Methodist church at South Berwick was dedicated last week, and Rev. L. B. Bates of Boston preached the sermon. After the sermon, to the surprise of nearly every one, the remaining expense of the work, $2200, was pledged, which makes the society free from debt.—Rev. C. F. Whitcomb of the Washington St. Baptist Society, Eastport, tendered his resignation to his church and parish, Sunday evening, to take effect May first. A meeting of the church was held, and Mr. Whitcomb was induced to withdraw his resignation.—Rev. O. S. Pillsbury, pastor of the Methodist church in Norway for the past three years, will be assigned to the charge of the church in Saccarappa at the coming conference.—Three candidates—ladies—were admitted to membership in the Congregational Church, Bridgton, on profession of faith, last Sabbath.—The Methodist Society at Caribou intend to build a church next season. A building committee has been chosen, and a lot selected on Sweden St. near Grange Hall.

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Dr. Swett's Vegetable Cough Compound. Makes one quart Syrup. Horehound, Elm, Flaxseed, Boneset, Licorice, etc., are its principal ingredients. It has proved much more valuable than costly patent medicines, and it is so safe; no narcotics, no poisons of any kind. A lady in the House-hold says, "it will alleviate the most distressing Cough, soothe and allay by irritation, and no better remedy can be found for Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lung and Throat." 25 cents a package. Prepared at the N. E. Botanic Depot, 245 Washington St., Boston, Geo. W. Swett, M. D. Proprietor.

PENSIONS GRANTED. Pensions have been granted to Maine people as follows:

Cyrus M. Morris, original, Limestone.
John R. George, original, New Sharon.
John Manks, increase, Oakfield.
Edwin E. Wentworth, increase, Waldo.
Samuel D. Huntley, increase, East Machias.
Stephen Cobb, reissue, Chelsea.
Andrew Firth, restoration, reissue and increase, Bangor.
John W. Mills, increase, Kenduskeag.
Burt P. Goman, increase, Etna Centre.
Sylvester Vaughan, increase, Strong.
Lorenzo Small, increase, Hodgdon.
Isaac Pennell, increase, Togus.
Stephen K. Taylor, increase, Togus.
Wm. Gregory, increase, Vinalhaven.
Nathan Cole, increase, Palmyra.
Isaiah Stevens, increase, Somerville.
Luther B. Farnum, reissue and increase, Washburn.
Peter Powers, reissue, Green's Landing.
Benjamin T., father of Benjamin Allen, North Dixmont.
Isaac Purington, original, North Jay.
Washington Foss, original, Wellington.
George L. Merrill, original, Searsport.
Miles Sidelinger, original, Washington.
Otis C. Hall, increase, Shirley.
Henry A. Bachelder, reissue, Deering.
William C. Clarke, reissue, Pittsfield.
Frederick L. Mansfield, reissue, Togus.
William A. Cousins, reissue, Cornish.
Winslow S. Oakman, reissue and increase, Togus.
Lizzie, sister of Webster Brown, Orono.
Albion P. Beattie, original, Rumford Centre.
Nathan Wayne, original, North Wayne.
Daniel Starkey, increase, Unity.
Joseph R. Welch, increase, Togus.
Howard A. Thayer, re-issue, Brewer.
Daniel S. Jackson, Auburn.
Patrick Drummond, original, Togus.
Patrick W. Doyle, original, Togus.
George T. Springer, increase, Oldtown.
Hannah, mother of Joseph L. Whitmore, restoration, reissue and increase, Fort Fairfield.
Wm. Trotter, original, Togus.
Albert B. Berry, original, Brownville.
Dennis S. Pullen, original, Dexter.
Augustus H. Knight, original, Camden.
Henry F. Randall, original, Lee.
Maj. F. H. Strout, increase, Bradford.
Jas. H. Towle, increase, W. Buxton.

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Resolutions passed by Fort Fairfield Grange, P. of H., in memory of our late brother, Theodore D. Haines:

Whereas, death has visited our Grange, and removed from our midst brother Theodore D. Haines, and

Whereas, his exemplary conduct and interest in Grange work for one so young was commendable; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Fort Fairfield Grange deeply lament the loss of our young brother, and hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies in the great sorrow which has lowered as a cloud to darken the pathway of the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Maine Farmer* and Aroostook *Herald*, and a copy furnished by the secretary to the family of the deceased brother.

E. E. THURLOW,
H. C. TOWNSEND,
FRANK P. GRANT. } Committee on Resolutions.
H. P. SAWTELLE, Sec'y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Good Old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best cure for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Get the genuine. CUTLER BROS. & CO. Boston.

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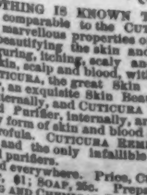

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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. ☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

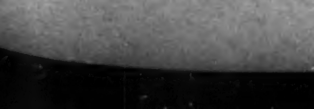
HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

WANTED!

Attendants wanted at the Maine Insane Hospital. Those who can take part in Band and Orchestra preferred. For particulars apply to or address

JOHN W. CHASE, STEWARD & TREAS. March 23, 1887. Augusta, Me.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa. Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.



The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, March 22, 1887.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Veals.
G. Wells,	30	00
C. H. Merrill	29	15
A. P. Libby,	20	2
I. C. Libby,	36	35

A heavy rain nearly demoralized trade at Watertown. No change to note in prices. No call for store cattle, working oxen or milch cows. Veal calves more plenty and some lower. The fright people received about pleuro-pneumonia seems to hang to them, each decrying some animal not exactly well, over which he is frightened. It looks now as if our Maine cattle would not be much appreciated or wanted this spring. So the farmers may as well make up their minds to summer their present stock. Those having cows are doing a wise thing in fitting up some good veal calves. A good rugged cow if well managed will fatten four calves between now and Fourth of July, and will pay ordinarily twenty-five dollars clear, without any labor to make butter or cheese. The only point of profit is to make each calf a good one. We farmers must catch at every point to succeed. I. C. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 22.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 978, Sheep and lambs 5450, Swine 19.890, Horses 208, number of Western Cattle, 814, Northern Cattle, 164.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 50@$5 55; first quality $4 87½@5 50 second quality $4 50 @4 75; third quality $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides 6¼c. per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3c. per lb.
Country Hides, 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 1¾c. per lb.
Calf Skins 8@9c. per lb.
Lamb Skins 85@$1.75 each.
Dairy Skins 25@50c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	13	5 15	"	1325
do	19	5 30	"	1424
do	16	5 25	"	1270
do	15	5 40	"	1450
Farrell&McFlynn	10	5 50	"	1334
do	12	5 40	"	1350
do	6	5 35	"	1200
do	6	5 25	"	1175

The supply of Western Cattle brought into market the past week was larger than that of any one week for some time past, quite a number of the best lots of Cattle being for the export trade. The demands for butchers' Cattle have been moderate at an advance in prices of ⅛c per lb. over prices obtained one week ago for the same grade of beeves, butchers' Cattle selling at $5@5 75 per 100 lbs., live weight. The quarantine put upon Milch Cows and Store Cattle still remains in force, but unless some new developments are discovered in regard to the pleuro-pneumonia by the Cattle Commissioners, more than has been to the present time, trade will probably be resumed in all its branches the coming week.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were all owned by butchers, Lambs costing from 6@6¾c, Sheep and mixed lots from 5⅛@5¾c per lb., live weight, landed at the yards.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 5¾@6c per lb live weight landed at the slaughter houses. We include in our number all the Western Fat Hogs brought in over the several railroads for the past week. Store Pigs are in light demand at $1@$6 per head, or from 5@10c per lb. live weight for small Pigs.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 22, 1887.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand has been confined to small lots, and prices rule in favor of buyers. We quote fine at $2 35 @2 85; superfine at $2 65@3 25; extras and seconds at $3@4; Minnesota bakers at $3 90@4 05; Michigan stone ground at $4 10 @4 50; winter wheat rollers at $4 20@4 75; winter wheat patents at $4 75@5 25, and spring wheat patents at $4 90@5 35 per bbl. Corn meal is steady, and sales of kiln dried have been at $2 25@2 30, and granulated at $3@3 25 per bbl. Oatmeal is in moderate demand, with sales of fine at $5@5 25, and cut at $5 50@6 20 per bbl. In Rye Flour there have been sales of small lots at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and steady, with sales of steamer yellow at 51½@52c; steamer mixed at 51c, and no grade at 50 @51c per bush. Oats are decidedly firmer and in better demand. We quote, on the spot, choice clipped at 41½@42c; No 1 white and barley at 40@42c; No 2 white, in elevators, at 38½c; No 2 white, on track, billed through, at 39@39¼c; No 3 white at 37½c, and mixed at 37@38c per bush. In futures there were no sales. For cash the closing prices were 38@38⅛c bid and 38½c asked, making the selling price 38¼c per bush.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. There is a very little call for poultry, and the market is easy, though there is but little offering.

Only a quiet request can be noted for butter, and prices are a trifle easier. There are no changes in the cheese market from the firm position noted yesterday.

Eggs are still dull from excessive receipts, and the market has further declined: Cape and nearby, 17@22c; extra eastern, 16@16½c; eastern firsts, 15½c; northern, 16c; southern, 16c; western 15@15½c; Island and New Brunswick, 16c; limed 13@14c. Held sell for 2@3c lower prices.

There is possibly a little better call for beans, but prices are the same as last noted. The potato market is quiet, with prices easy.

The demand for hay does not improve and prices are barely maintained. Best grades of Northern and Eastern rule at $17 @17 50 per ton, but very little offering goes over $17. Medium grades range mostly from $14@16 per ton. Rye straw is without animation and rules easy at $13@14 50 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

APPLES—$2 00@2 50 per bbl.; dried, 2@3c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c per lb.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 65@1 85; Yellow Eyes $1 65@1 70.
BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20c; Ball Butter 23c.
Cheese—13@14c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 45 per cwt.
EGGS—16c per dozen.
FLOUR—St. Louis $5 78@6 00; Patent 6 00@6 50.
GRAIN—Corn 58@60c; oats 40@45; barley 60c. Rye $1 00.
HAY—$12 00@15 00.
STRAW—Loose $6@$7; pressed $8@$10.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags. 4c; calf skins, 8@10c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.
LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7¼@8c.
MEAL—Corn 56@58; rye 90@1 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu. cabbages, 1½c per lb; squash, 2c per lb; turnips, 30c per bushel; beets, 30c per bu.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 11@12c; fowls 8@10c; mutton 7@8c; veal 10@12c; chickens 12@13c; Turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7¼c.
SHORTS—$1 10@1 20 per hundred.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 22.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments 2000; active and 10c higher; shipping steers 4 50; stockers and feeders, 2 90@4 40; cows, bulls and mixed;—Texas corn fed cattle 4 40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments 4,000; strong and higher; rough and mixed 530@550; packing and shipping at 5 60@5 92½; light at 5 00@5 60; skips at 3 70@4 85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; shipments 2000; lower; natives 3 00@4 50; Western 4 00@4 75. Lambs at 4 50@4 62½. Texans, 2 50 @4 25.

New York Money Market.

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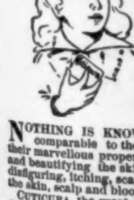

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HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

WANTED!

Attendants wanted at the Maine Insane Hospital. Those who can take part in Band and Orchestra preferred. For particulars apply to or address

JOHN W. CHASE, STEWARD & TREAS.
March 23, 1887. 3t19 Augusta, Me.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa. Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.

Send for Catalogue. A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.

Married.

In Auburn, March 12, Duane M. Chamberlain to Carrie E. Hodgdon; March 10, Walter E. Morton of South Paris, to Elizabeth M. Whitman of Turner.
In Albion, March 9, Dea. Samuel B. Clark of Dover, to Mrs. Martha J. Wing of Albion.
In Belfast, March 16, Leroy Corbett of Brattleboro, Vt., to Alice F. Macomber of Belfast; March 10, Henry Saunders of Belfast, to C. M. Gunn of Searsmont.
In Boston, March 17, by Rev. R. B. Moody, Tristram Fall to Ellen A. Fall, both of Albion, Me.
In Castine, March 15, Wm. Hunt of New York, to May Collins of Castine.
In Durham, March 18, Wm. J. True of Pownal, to Addie S. Dunn of Cumberland.
In Exeter, March 16, Charles R. Buswell to Helen A. Hill, both of Exeter.
In Eastport, March 8, Michael F. Bowes to Lottie McNeill, both of Eastport.
In Gardiner, March 12, Richard H. Chaples of Gardiner, to Mrs. Maria M. Jones of Bath.
In Liberty, March 6, Frank L. Clapp of Liberty, to Lissa E. Comstock of Palermo.
In Melrose, Mass., March 17, Ernest S. Jack, M. D., formerly of Portland, to Cora M. Cobb of Melrose.
In Nobleboro, March 8, Thomas J. Genthner of Nobleboro, to Faustina Collamore of Bremen.
In Newcastle, March 15, Charles H. Bartlett of Newcastle, to Mary E. Bailey of Pittston.
In Oakland, March 14, Wallace E. Rackleff to Eliza A. Kelley.
In Palmyra, March 8, Fred B. Goodrich to Alice M. Tibbetts, both of Palmyra.
In Paris, March 7, Arthur B. Talbot of Kansas, to Cora E. Clifford of Paris.
In Rockland, March 15, Sanford A. Kaler to Georgie E. Perry; March 16, Frederick W. Hatch to Albertie M. Low, both of Deer Isle; March 1, James H. Fevier to Abbie Rice, both of Thomaston.
In Riverside, March 16, by Rev. J. E. Mills, William L. Robbins to Mary E. Whitehouse, both of Vassalboro'.
In Skowhegan, March 14, Clifton J. Bailey of Orange, N. J., to Annie R. Baker of Skowhegan.
In Searsport, March 3, Fred G. Cox to Alida M. Sargent, both of Belfast.
In Vinal Haven, Feb. 21, Herbert L. Conway to Betsey E. Delano, both of Vinal Haven.
In Windsor, March 12, Albert F. Brown to Cora A. Hewitt, both of Augusta.
In West Pittsfield, March 2, C. D. Morrill to Carrie M. Cross.
In West Bristol, March 5, Capt. Elias Bowman to Addie G. Hatch, both of Bristol.
In Warren, March 2, Charles B. Libby to Sylvia F. Ring, both of Warren; March 7, Ernest Dolham to Sarah F. Robinson, both of Warren.
In Webb's Cove, March 14, Edward O. Sargent to Eliza S. Dunbar.
In Waldoboro, March 12, John W. Schwartz to Ardelle Vose, both of Waldoboro.
In West Penobscot, Feb. 25, Herbert F. Clement to Flora A. Gray, both of Penobscot.
In Woolwich, March 14, Frank W. Carlton to Lizzie A. Merrill, both of Wiscasset.

Died.

In this city, March 11, Samuel G. Burns, aged 86 years.
In this city, March 2d, Asa Wing, aged 79 years.
In Brewer, March 15, Bertha E., only daughter of M. E. and Georgia M. Maling, aged 11 years.
In Bar Harbor, March 11, Mrs. Frances H. Bulger, aged 25 years, 4 months.
In Brownville, March 1st, Sylvia, widow of the late Ephraim Brown of Abbot, aged 75 years.
In Bath, March 13, Abram P. Snow, son of the late Capt. Abram Snow, aged 24 years, 3 months; March 22, Samuel F. Purington, aged 74 years.
In Brunswick, March 8, Fannie A. Harrington, aged 42 years; March 12, Adelaide Morris, aged 26.
In Bremen, March 12, Lydia M. Nash, aged 47 years, 5 months.
In Belfast, March 9, Mrs. A. Annette Holt, aged 86 years.
In Bowery Beach, March 16, James Marriner, aged 64 years.
In Castine, March 14 Mrs. John Rea.
In Camden, March 15, Alexander Ludwig, a soldier of the late war, aged 69 years.
In Campobello, Dollie Jackson, aged 43 years.
In Deer Island, March 8, James Adams, aged 23 years, 6 months.
In Denmark, March 3d, Sarah E., daughter of Wm. Fessenden; March 13, Carrie, youngest daughter of Stephen T. Jewett, aged 26 years.
In Eastport, Feb. 22, Patrick Lawler Sweeney, born in Michelstown, Cork County, Ireland, March 17, 1812, aged 74 years, 11 months. A resident of Eastport over 40 years; Catherine Patterson, aged 12 years, 8 months; March 8, Henry Cox, aged 62 years, 9 months.
In Ellsworth Falls, March 14, Mrs. Julia E. Hotchkiss, aged 83 years.
In Ellsworth, March 3, Mrs. Ann Jellison, aged 69 years, 7 months; March 14, Capt. Solomon Jordan, aged 80 years, 3 months; March 12, Dellie M., wife of Capt. Horace Lord, aged 27 years, 3 months.
In East Union, March 13, Miss Elizira Walker, aged 56 years.
In Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 10, Wm. H. Eastman, formerly of Strong, aged 78 years, 8 months.
In Glenburn, March 17, Augusta Pendexter, aged 44 years, 11 months.
In Hancock Point, March 12, Laura C., wife of Wm. A. Crabtree, aged 35 years.
In Hampden, March 16, Geo. A. Delano, aged 57.
In Jefferson, March 11, Mrs. Sarah M. Bond, aged 38 years.
In Kingfield, March 7, Wm. Blanchard, aged about 58 years.
In Knowlton's Corner, March 15, Mrs. Rebecca A. Huston, aged 64 years.
In Machias, March 10, Robert Taylor aged about 66 years.
In Minot, March 9, Moses Page, aged 83 years.
In Naples, March 11, Jane, widow of John K. Chaplin, aged 66 years.
In Orange, California, Feb. 12, George E. Houghton, formerly of Oldtown, Me.
In Phillips, March 11, Nancy B. Cushman, aged 54 years.
In Pittsfield, Feb. 20, Phebe, wife of Benjamin Knight, and daughter of Rev. Joseph Lull.
In Portland, March 6, Cambridge B. Hall, aged 56 years; March 16, Minnie D., daughter of Catherine and the late Henry A. Burnham, aged 20 years; March 18, Margaret Savage, aged 65 years; March 16, Mrs. Eliza, widow of the late John H. Hodgdon, aged 78 years; March 18, Mrs. Mary Bell, aged 87.
In Philadelphia, March 15, Dollie Pettengill, wife of Elgin B. Saylor, formerly of Portland, aged 27 years, 8 months.
In Sidney, March 12, Henry Baker, a soldier of the rebellion.
In South Deer Isle, March 3, James Robbins, aged 85 years; March 10, Esther Robbins, aged 71 years.
In Searsport, March 14, Mrs. Lucy A. Treat, aged 74 years, 6 months.
In South Lubec, Hattie Myers, aged 32 years.
In Scarboro, March 16, Capt. Nathaniel Hasty, aged 77 years, 10 months.
In Sullivan, March 13, Wm. H. Clapham, aged 74.
In Stoneham, Mass., March 9, Susan, wife of Daniel Hall, and daughter of Francis Davis of Bridgton, aged about 35 years.
In South Paris, March 4, Mrs. Phebe Perry, formerly of North Bridgton.
In Thomaston, March 4, Percy, child of Robert and Hattie Richards, aged 3 months.
In Union, March 11, Caroline E., wife of Dudley Miller, aged 51 years; March 9, Patience, widow of George Luce, aged 73 years.
In White Rock, March 15, Emery O. Walker, aged 42 years, 4 months.
In Whiting, March 7, Nellie Kenney, aged 7 years.
In Wilton, March 9, Wm. W. Wilkins, aged about 65 years.
In Waldoboro, March 6, Martha E. Overlock, aged 22 years; Mrs. Julia A. Schwartz, aged 69.
In Warren, March 13, George Follansbee, aged about 50 years.
In West Gardiner, March 4, Ellen Potter, aged 80.
In Winthrop, March 18, Mrs. Hattie E., wife of J. T. Flanders, aged 43 years, 4 months.
In Wayne, March 10, Mrs. Lucy Bishop, aged 78.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad." It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

People of Lowell

Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 16 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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SARSAPARILLAS, BLOOD PURIFYERS, TONICS!

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ESTABLISHED 1819.

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JOINTED PULVERIZING HARROW!

Is presented with the utmost confidence that it will be found not only the most satisfactory and valuable implement yet produced for the tillage of the soil, but also the most convenient to handle for both man and team, possessing advantages to be found in no other implement made for the purpose! SEE ONE, try one, buy one AND BE HAPPY! AGENTS WANTED where we have none. *For Circulars or any information, address*

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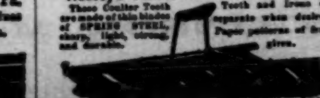
These Coulter Teeth are made of the blades of SPRING STEEL, sharp, light, strong, and durable. Teeth and frame sold separate when desired. Paper patterns of frame given.



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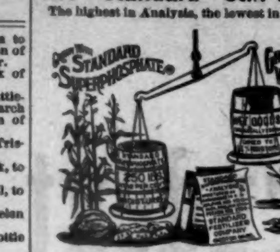
The "Standard" Still Leads!

The highest in Analysis, the lowest in Moisture.



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From Mass. Experiment Station Report, 1886.

	Nitrogen.	Phos. Acid. Avail.	Insol.	Pot-ash.	Val'tion per ton.
Stand. Superphos.	3.18	11.64	1.90	1.94	$31.94
Stand. Superphos.	3.06	11.97	1.32	2.61	31.79
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Bradley's XL superphosphate,	2.73	11.86	2.25	1.80	30.76
Cumberland superphosphate,	2.93	10.04	2.16	2.31	29.49
Bay State Fertilizer,	2.50	11.87	1.13	1.98	29.63
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Soluble Pacific guano,	2.35	9.44	2.51	3.02	27.00
E. Frank Coe's phos.,	3.12	9.80	1.21	0.00	26.83
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13t19

CANTATAS FOR FLOWER TIME!

Teachers of Juvenile Singing Classes do not need to be told of the intense interest and enthusiasm which attends the bringing out of a new CANTATA. The following are new, bright, pretty, and easily given. Commence in time to prepare them.

VOICES OF NATURE. Operetta. N. B. Sargent.
FOREST JUBILEE BAND. N. B. Sargent.
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Arranged by J. C. Johnson.
MERRY COMPANY, or Cadet's Picnic. Collin Coe.

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The first two books are by a nature and music-lover, who fills them with very sweet songs of birds, flowers, insects, etc. Flora's Festival, doubled in size, and with minute directions, will surely be a success, as will, in another way, the "MERRY COMPANY."

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Schools, Academies and Seminaries are always safe in adopting the carefully compiled School Song Books of Ditson & Co. We recommend for the higher schools, SONG GREETING (60 cts.) and ROYAL SINGER (60 cts.), for grammar schools, SONG BELLS (50 cts.), and for primary schools, GEMS FOR LITTLE SINGERS (30 cts.)

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BRUNSWICK, MAINE.
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SASKATCHEWAN SPRING WHEAT.

This wheat is recommended by Western millers to be the best wheat in the market. It is very hardy and free from rust. I raised 40 bushels from 1 of seed on ordinary land. I PUT MY PRICES LOW.

1 bush., $2; 5 bush., $1.90; 10 bush., $1.80 per bush.

Express and freight at purchaser's expense. Cash with order; no charge for bags.

J. F. CURRIER,
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HEREFORD Bulls For SALE!

Thoroughbred Hereford bulls, recorded in *American Hereford Record.* Correspondence solicited.

BREEDERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK,

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DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL. READY MIXED. GUARANTEED.

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Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws. Also Machines for THRESHING and CLEANING Grain.

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7t19

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of James A. McNelly of Benton, and Frank H. Mooers of Pittston, Insolvent Debtors, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the Insolvency Laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, Register of the Court of Insolvency.
Augusta, Mar. 14, 1887. 2t18*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BLAISDELL, late of Oakland, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY B. BLAISDELL.
March 14, 1887. 19*

TRUSSES!

ELASTIC HOSE SUPPORTERS, ETC., at PARTRIDGE'S old and reliable Drug Store, Augusta, under Granite Hall.

Send or go to Chas. K. Partridge, Druggist, for ALL GOODS IN THE MEDICINE LINE.

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TREES NEW and RARE OLD and RELIABLE. Both Fruit and Ornamental. ROSES, Vines, Clematis, Rhododendrons, etc. Two Illus. Catalogues 6 cts. Free to customers. Wholesale List, FREE.

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WILLIS SAP SPOUT

In one piece, with Hook. Handiest to use and will distribute more sap than any other. Send for circular of Maple Sugar Goods. CHARLES MILLAR & SON, Utica, N. Y. Also Manufacturers of Cheese and Butter Making Apparatus.

4t16

WANTED.

Location for a Corn Factory.

Address: JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
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IF YOU MAKE BUTTER or CHEESE

You can learn of something that will be very profitable to you by sending your address to H. L. BOWKER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 295 and 297 Franklin Street, BOSTON, MASS. 13t10

WE WILL PAY agents a salary of $55 per month and expenses, to sell our goods to dealers, at home or to travel, or $40 a month to distribute circulars in your vicinity. All expenses advanced. Salary promptly paid. Agents' sample case of goods FREE. No stamps required. No humbug. We mean what we say. Address, MONARCH NOVELTY CO., Limited, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1y15

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it.

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13t6

NOTICE! To the Ladies. A woman who suffered for several years from female troubles and was cured. Will be glad to let the Ladies know the remedy which is simple and inexpensive, every lady can treat herself. A free package sent by addressing MRS. F. L. R., with stamp, Box 30, Auburn, Me.

WANTED LADIES TO WORK FOR US at their homes. $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170. 19t11

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y.

NEW Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games 12 tricks in magic, 436 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Station 15, Ohio.

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop "Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!"
Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulsbury, Tenn., May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1885.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

Yours truly, MISS JULIA G. CUSHING.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done less "good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also "cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, "sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—Mr. R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its nursing mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, "Bright's disease, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters," if taken in time.

"Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885. I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there" is no medicine that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

"Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1885. SIRS:—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation "of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me "what four physicians failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

GENTS:—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOETZEL.
683 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.

Can You Answer This?

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

"My Mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

"My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time."

A YOUNG MOTHER.

SEEDS 8 packets flower Seeds, 10c. 5 packets Vegetable Seeds, 10c. J. J. BELL, Windsor, N. Y. 4t19

Keuchen Cura:
An old Dutch Remedy for Coughs and Colds
Compounded of the most approved and celebrated remedies in use for HOARSENESS BRONCHIAL DIFFICULTIES INFLAMATION of the TONSILS and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
CALDWELL-SWEET and BROS.
BANGOR. ME.

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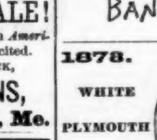

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Secure eggs for hatching from the premium birds.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
$3.00 for 13, $7.50 for 40.
Plymouth Rocks,
$2.00 for 13, $5.00 for 40.

Eggs, securely packed, warranted fresh, from large, healthy, vigorous stock, and from my prize winning pens, the same as I breed from myself. No other stock in Maine can show the long list of prizes won by mine the past year, and purchasers of eggs reap the benefits, as not one prize winner has been sold. Send stamp for illustrated circular, giving full description of breeds, list of prizes won, prices, etc., etc. State Agency for PRIME EGG CASE, the best in the market. Can furnish eggs from choice Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Pekin Ducks, at $2.00 for 13, $5.00 for 40. One fine 1-year-old Collie dog for sale, by Clyde xxiv, good to children, excellent for cattle. G. M. TWITCHELL.
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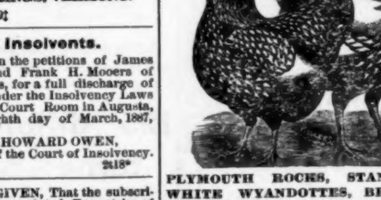

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, STANDARD and WHITE WYANDOTTES, BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN DUCKS. Eggs and Fowls for Sale. Prize Winners in America, England, and Germany. Send for free Catalogue of the largest Poultry Farm in the world. Address,

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.
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Plymouth Rocks

—AND—

White Plymouth Rocks.

I won 1st and 2d on Plymouth Rock Fowl, and 1st on chicks at New England Fair, 1886. 1st on fowl, an 1st and 3d on chicks, at Maine State Fair, 1886; also 2d on White Plymouth Rock Fowl. *I advertise* only from premiums I won myself on my own stock. Stock and eggs always for sale at the lowest rates of any prominent breeder. Send stamp for circular for 1887.

F. E. MOORE,
Hallowell, 6t15† Maine

ORRINGTON POULTRY YARDS.

A. G. KENT,

Breeder of Light Bramah and Plymouth Rock Fowl, also Scotch Collie Dogs.

P. O. Brewer Village, Maine

My Light Bramah Chicks won First Premiums at Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor, 1884, also First Premium at New England Fair at Bangor, 1885 and 1886. My Plymouth Rocks are large, fine birds, good layers, and are hard to beat anywhere. Will furnish eggs from my best stock, carefully packed and warranted fresh, $2 for 13; $3.50 for 26; $4.50 for 39. 13t16

PURE BLOODED PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWL.

I have some nice stock which I will sell by the Single Bird, Pair, or Trio, at reasonable prices if taken at once. I shall also furnish eggs from 16 first-class pens, in season for hatching, at $1.00 per '3. Four pens of Straight Hawkins birds at $1.50 per 13, delivered at the Express Office, Dexter, Me., securely packed for shipment. Cash must accompany all orders. Write for wants, and prices on large lots. Address,

C. F. JOHNSON,
17t10 DEXTER, MAINE.

PEKIN DUCKS!

Eggs for Hatching, from Prize Stock, 10 cents each. Sent by express, carefully packed. Call on, or address J. T. & J. E. BRAILEY, Hallowell, 4t19* near north end Second street.

EGGS! EGGS!

Pekin Duck Eggs from large vigorous stock. $1.50 for 11. G. A. GLOVER, Naples, Maine.

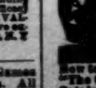
8t17

LAKE VIEW POULTRY YARDS.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs,	$2 for 13.
South American Brahma's	50 cts. each.
Laced Wyandottes,	$1 for 13.
Brown Leghorns,	$1 for 13.

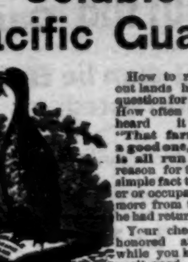
MRS. D. W. WHITE,
EAST WINTHROP, 3t19* MAINE.

"25 Years in the Poultry Yard"



3d Edition. 108 pages. How to prevent HOG and POULTRY CHOLERA, GAPES and ROUPE. I wrote it as a system of practical HOG and POULTRY Keeping. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. How to feed for Eggs. 25c. in stamps. A copy of "The Cove Dale Poultry Yard," containing Illus. Catalogue and Price List of 30 varieties FREE. A. M. LANG, Box 846, Cincinnati, O.

Soluble Pacific Guano.



How to restore worn out lands has been the question for generations. How often have we not heard it remarked, "That farm was once a good one, but now it is all run out." The reason for this was the simple fact that the owner or occupant had taken more from the soil than he had returned to it.

Your checks will be honored at the bank while you keep your deposit good. The soil will honor your drafts upon it just so long as you keep good the supply of plant food, and no longer.

When the plant producing substances give out, the soil will not respond in the way of crops, no matter how well you may plant and cultivate.

The farmer who sells the product, or any part of it, from his farm, must procure dressing in some form, or his land will surely "run out." Nature might remedy matters somewhat, but her processes are too slow for this generation.

To supply this drain upon the soil,

Soluble Pacific Guano

provides in a condensed form one of the very best artificial manures known in the market since the war.

This fertilizer has been on trial in the market for twenty-three years, with the result that now there are more tons of it sold each year, to over 60,000 consumers, than of any other single brand.

This unparalleled popularity is due to the policy, uniformly followed by the Pacific Guano Company, of depending upon the practical results in the soil to set forth its Guano's manurial value, leaving it to others to abandon the test in the soil in favor of the test in the chemist's laboratory. The soil never makes a mistake in the matter of plant-food; while theorists, dealing with thimbles-full in the laboratory, have often gone astray.

A thorough trial, on the farm, of fertilizers or phosphates with attractive "valuations," alongside of

Soluble Pacific Guano

will show clearly that "valuations" do not always fertilize, and that Pacific is made for service, and not for show.

This long-tried and reliable brand is again offered to the public with perfect confidence that its future will be in keeping with the past.

Don't fail to try it for growing sweet corn. It has no superior for this crop.

When in want of an artificial manure to use either alone, or with farm-yard dressing, fish-offal, seaweed, mussels, etc., ask for

Soluble Pacific Guano.

For Sale by D. A. CONY & CO., Agents, Augusta, Maine, and by local agents in all towns.

GLIDDEN & CURTIS, General Agents, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES A. HALL, Damariscotta, 13t11 Special Agent for Maine.

REMARKABLE CURES

—BY—

Battis' Modified Extract of

Denicotized Tobacco.

Copied from our Daily Record.

Mr. CHANDLER GRAVES, No. 19 Creek St., Salem, Was confined to his bed with Lumbago; could not turn himself over; was in great pain, also had Sore Throat. Used the Extract to the extent of one bottle, and was able to appear on the street as well as ever in two days.

Mr. JACOB S. HASKELL, No. 24½ Brown St., Salem, Suffered greatly from Ague in the face, the lower part of which and the upper lip, were much swollen and painful; could get no relief until be applied the Extract. In fifteen minutes time the hard swelling and pain had entirely disappeared, and he could strike his face with his hand without any feeling or discomfort.

Mr. MORRIS O. DONNEL, No. 4 Myrtle St., Salem, Had Neuralgia in head ten days; suffered intensely. Was entirely cured by the Extract in fifteen minutes, and had no return of the trouble when last heard from.

JAMES H. BATTIS, Sole Proprietor, No. 30 Front Street, Salem, Mass.,

Bowditch, Webster & Co., Devine & Coughlin, } AUGUSTA,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 3t65

THE NEW CLIMAX.

Agents wanted throughout New England.

This HARROW will be sold, or sent on trial on its merit, and with the express understanding that it is *Superior to any Harrow of its kind ever produced.* For all purposes it is the Harrow to own. Send for Circulars.

We sell the best Corn Planter with Fertilizer Attachment made. Agents wanted.

Get circulars of our Mower, Hay Tedder, Hay Rake, Hay Forks, &c.

Geo. Tyler & Co.,
7t17† 43 Market St., South Boston, Mass.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD-CAST SOWER.

Sows all Grains, Grass Seeds, Plaster, Salt, Ashes, Commercial Fertilizers—everything requiring broad-casting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. Saves Seed by Sowing Perfectly Even. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. PRICE $20.00.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

KENDALL & WHITNEY,
General Agents, 6t15 Portland, Me.

SEED POTATOES AND SEEDS
From the Famous AROOSTOOK.

The great superiority of true Aroostook grown potatoes for seed is well known. Wherever planted, they yield large crops of handsome tubers, notably free from disease. And the short, quick season of this far north-east land makes all our seeds hardy, productive, and early. My ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be sent FREE to all. Write for it.

GEORGE W. P. JERRARD, Caribou, Maine.
12t8

SEED GRAIN

Should always be cleaned from all foul seed and small kernels before sowing.

Clough's Adjustable Sieve

Will do it perfectly; also cleans and sorts beans, peas, etc. Circulars with full particulars gladly sent.

A. S. CLOUGH,
Meredith Village, 4t16 N. H.

AUGUSTA

Steam Dye House.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Shawls, Laces, Crapes, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Draperies, etc., Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments Dyed and Cleansed in the best style. Lace Curtains and Feather Beds Renovated. Carpets Cleansed. Silk and Wool Dyeing in all its branches at the French Dye House, Emile Barbier, Proprietor. Send for circular and price list. Agency in every Maine Central and Knox & Lincoln Railroad station.

Augusta, Oct. 2, 1886. E. BARBIER. 1y47

WANTED.

We are wanting a large force of Smart and Intelligent Men to travel and solicit orders for Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c.

Salary and Expenses to Start on.

S. T. Cannon & Co., Augusta, Me.
8t16

THOROUGHBRED

Holstein Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Chester White Pigs, bred and for sale by

W. H. HARRIS, P. O. BOX 298
1y20 Belfast, Maine.

FOR SALE.

One fine Holstein Bull Calf, (recorded) No. 4736, H. F. H. B.; dropped Jan. 3d, 1887. Sire Capt. Artis, No. 2301, H. H. B. (imported); dam Miss. Jougena, No. 6444, H. H. B., (imported). Address,

A. E. & F. E. SKILLINGS,
3t18* Cape Elizabeth Depot, Maine.

TWO PURE BRED

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale; one two years in August and one yearling. Both dark red, no white, good size, fine shape, and will be sold very low as I cannot use them.

MARTIN WHITTEN,
FREEDOM, MAINE.
3t17

CATARRH TREATMENT FREE

We guarantee our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince. B. S. LAUDERBACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

13t43†

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

13t21†

WHEEL or DISC HARROWS.

Send for circular and prices. Agents wanted.
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me. 13t17

THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER.

The Kemp Spreader will save its cost on the farm sooner than any implement yet invented. No farmer can afford to do without it, and no farmer will do without it when he knows its benefits. It increases the crop by fine pulverization and equal distribution, makes the hardest and most disagreeable work the easiest, and hurries along the spring's work.

LOOK AT OUR OFFER FOR THE SPRING OF 1887:

As proof that we do not overstate its merits, and that we mean just what we say, we will send a spreader to any responsible farmer on trial. We will guarantee it to handle, pulverize and spread, any and all manure on the farm, and do the work better than is possible to do it by hand. We do not ask the farmer to run any risk in the matter, we will take all the risk ourselves. If the Spreader fails to do all we recommend it to do, we will take it back and pay the freight both ways. Send in the orders early and be ready for the spring's work, and by all means send to us for descriptive circular more fully describing the spreader.

The RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
WORCESTER, - - - - - - MASS.
10tf

The Weather

Has a great deal to do with the success of crops. So have Fertilizers. Try Hill and Drill Phosphate made by BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

—WALL PAPERS—

Wholesale and Retail.

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY FACTORIES, THE

Largest Stock of Paper Hangings

EAST OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

C. BEALE & CO.,
5 UNION BLOCK, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.
3t18

A Calf stinted for the first two weeks of his growth is stunted for life. So with plants. Insure your crops by applying the right fertilizer, Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate.

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet

ANODYNE

containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

LINIMENT

You Are Starving! The crop when you plant without Fertilizers. Use our Hill and Drill Phosphate or the Stockbridge Manures. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston & New York.

EVERYTHING THAT IS NEW IN SEEDS — RARE IN PLANTS

is offered and described in our CATALOGUE No. 148, which this year we send out in an illuminated cover. The Catalogue is replete with new engravings of the choicest flowers and vegetables, many of which can only be obtained from us; and contains, besides, 2 beautiful colored plates, and very full instructions on all garden work. Altogether it is the best ever offered by us, and, we believe, is the most complete publication of its kind ever issued. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps), which may be deducted from first order. Please be sure to order Catalogue by the number.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

8t12

LACKING ONE

Bag, I used a cheaper fertilizer; but, if I had paid twice what that cost for another bag of yours, it would have been much better for me." So writes Mr. Baker, of Phillipston, Mass. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

THE STODDARD IMPROVED CREAMERY.

The latest and best, with patent skimming attachment.

ALSO ALL SIZES OF THE STODDARD CHURNS.

Write for Catalogue and Price Lists,

KENDALL & WHITNEY, General Agents for Maine. Portland, 6t18

DOCTOR GILBERT Of Maine, says: "If you choose a low-priced Fertilizer, you will probably be cheated." Then buy the Stockbridge Manures, and be safe. BOWKER CO.

Farm for Sale,

—KNOWN AS—

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

SOUTH VASSALBORO', MAINE.

240 acres; cuts from 75 to 100 tons No. 1 hay; has 200,000 feet lumber and 3000 cords hard wood on the place; plenty fruit; 2 houses; 3 barns, 60 feet long; tools, carriages, granaries, &c., all in good order for a No. 1 farm.

Pastures well watered by large brook, with good trout fishing. This is a splendid cattle or horse farm; cost me $13,000; will sell for $5000, as I have no use for it, and am 1800 miles away. Terms to suit.

J. S. HAWES,
COLONY, Anderson County, KANSAS.
8t18

FOR SALE!

50 acre farm in China, Me. Good buildings, fine orchard, a good neighborhood, handy to Schools, Churches, Post Office, etc., well watered. Price, $1800.

120 acre farm in Vassalboro'. Large orchard, excellent land, plenty of wood, cut some 60 tons of hay last year; 2 houses, 2 barns. Price, $3300.

64 acre farm in Windsor. Good land, excellent school and church privileges, Post-Office and store convenient, good house and barn, well watered. Price, $1200.

2-story house and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock, finely located. Price, $1100.

One 2-story house and lot in Lewiston.

A number of houses and lots in Augusta, Maine, ranging in prices from $100 to $4500. Also other desirable farm property.

E. W. WHITEHOUSE,
13tf Att'y at Law, Augusta, Maine.

For Sale.

House and lot on Second street, Hallowell, Maine, owned by E. Pope Sampson. Will be sold with house furnished or unfurnished. Hot and cold water in all the chambers. Plumbing complete. Situation and views unsurpassed. For particulars inquire of THOMAS BURNHAM, Hallowell, Me. Or address E. POPE SAMPSON,
21tf No. 2, West 51st street, New York.

FOR SALE.

112 acre farm in Starks, Maine, on stage road, leading from Starks to Madison Bridge. Two barns, nice house and stable in good repair. Good land and wood lot; fine orchard. Near school-house, churches, post office, and good neighborhood. Cut from 40 to 50 tons of hay. Also, a nice farm of 180 acres adjoining. Two good barns, house not new. I will sell one or both. GARDNER GREENLEAF, Starks, Me., Somerset Co. 6t18

CANADA HARD-WOOD UNLEACHED ASHES!

Cheapest Fertilizer in use, and free from noxious weeds. Delivered at any railway depot in carloads of 14 to 20 tons. Quality guaranteed. Price and analysis sent free on application to CHAS. STEVENS, Box 437, Napanee, Ontario, Canada.

13t8

CONSUMPTION

And Lung Affections Cured. A remedy lately discovered by a German physician by which thousands of cases have been cured. So great is our faith in the remedy, we will send sample bottle FREE with treatise and directions for home treatment. Give Express office and P. O. address. Dr. W. F. G. NOETLING & CO., EAST HAMPTON, CONN.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

Tea Sets, etc. given away to ladies who act as agents for us. Send for Premium List and full particulars. ATLANTIC TEA CO., Fitchburg, Mass. 1y19

LIVE SEEDS Northern grown. True to name. Price list free.
F. H. MOOERS, Pittston, Maine. 14tf

Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Oct. 24, 1886.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.10 A. M., 1.25 and 11.15 P. M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.30 P. M. via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 8.20 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 12.45 A. M., (night), leave Bath 7.15 A. M. and 2.15 P. M., and Saturdays at 11.55 P. M. leave Lewiston (upper) 2.53 and 11.05 P.M., (mixed); leave Lewiston, (lower) 6.45, 10.30 A. M., 12.50 P. M. and 11.30 P. M.; leave Gardiner 1.58, 9.23 A. M., and 3.45 P. M.; leave Augusta 2.25, 9.40 A. M., and 4.05 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.; leave Waterville 3.25, 7.10, 10.30 A. M., and 4.55 P. M.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: Leave Bangor 6.45 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 7.00 and 8.15 A. M., and 7.00 P. M.; Bucksport, 7.30 A. M. and 7.10 P. M.

The morning train from Portland at 7.10 A. M., connects for Bath, Rockland, and Farmington, via Brunswick; and a train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. for Lewiston. Evening trains leave Portland at 5.00 P. M. for Lewiston, and at 5.15 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath and Augusta, running to Waterville Saturdays only.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, and night trains connect at Brunswick for Lewiston, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, AND WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 8.40 A. M., 8.30 P. M.; leave Houlton 10.00 A. M., 9.10 P. M.; leave St Stephen 9.45 A. M., 9.15 P. M.; leave Vanceboro' 2.00 A. M., and 1.30 P. M., leave Bar Harbor 8.15 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.; leave Ellsworth 9.55 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.; leave Bucksport 5.40 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.; leave Bangor 7.15 A. M., 12.35 and 7.45 P. M.; leave Dexter 7.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.; leave Belfast 7.05 A. M., 7.45 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.; leave Waterville 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 10.00 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.15 and 10.00 A. M., 3.12 and 10.55 P. M.; leave Bath 7.15, 11.05 A. M., 4.00 P. M.; and on Saturdays only at 11.55 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.40, 11.30 A. M., 4.35 P. M., and 12.35 A. M. (night); leave Farmington 8.20 A. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 7.30 and 11.10 A. M., 4.20 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (lower) 6.45 and 10.20 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.

The morning train from Augusta, forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folders will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

PAYSON TUCKER, General Manager.
F. E. BOOTHBY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't. 33tf

PENSIONS!

The Mexican Pension Bill

provides that a pension of $8 per month shall be paid to surviving officers and

Enlisted Men, who served 60 days

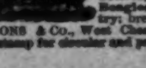
in the Mexican war, and the surviving widows of such soldiers, provided that they are 62 years of age, or in poor health and have no adequate means of support. Write for full particulars to

R. W. BLACK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
Feb. 9th, 1887. 13tf

SEEDS Seed Catalogue FOR 1887 Mailed Free.

KENDALL & WHITNEY,
Portland, Me. 13t15

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE, So. Turner, Me. 18tf



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list. 1y7

BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE

Highest Agricultural Value.

Unlike other Phosphates that are recommended to be used only as HELPS, in connection with stable manure, this Phosphate is a COMPLETE fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant-food, and has therefore the requisite qualities to CARRY A CROP TO MATURITY

Containing ALL the elements of plant-food, in the most nutritious FORMS, derived from the BEST MATERIALS and combined in such PROPORTIONS as the ACTUAL EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY-SIX YEARS has proven to best constitute a WELL BALANCED COMPLETE MANURE FOR ALL CROPS.

That this Phosphate is the Best General Fertilizer in Use is so universally admitted, that arguments to prove it are unnecessary. Comparisons with others by selected State Chemists' analyses and valuations or by testimonial letters are needless, for BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE is itself the Standard by which others are measured, the favorite claim of its competitors being that their goods are "*equal to Bradley's*,"—easily said, but seldom proven. As the same untiring care is always exercised in the manufacture of this Phosphate (the daily production being constantly tested by competent chemists, as a check against possible errors), we can absolutely guarantee that the high standard of quality and condition which for twenty-six years has held for it the supremacy, will be strictly maintained. Send for circular containing valuable articles on Commercial Fertilizers, written expressly for us by Prof. W. O. ATWATER, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and former director of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and by W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, President Iowa Agricultural College, late Secretary State Board of Agriculture, and Inspector of Fertilizers, of Ohio.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER COMPANY,
27 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PHARAOH'S DREAM. A friend from New Hampshire writes: "One row without the Hill and Drill Phosphate looked like the seven thin ears of Pharaoh's dream, that were blasted with the east wind. The rest of the piece, where the Hill and Drill was used, resembled the seven rank and full ears, with thrifty stalks that would make one think of the cedars of Lebanon." BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

CUMBERLAND Super-Phosphate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CUMBERLAND BONE CO.,
PORTLAND, Me.
Office: 2 1-2 Union Wharf.

E. G. SPRING, President and Treasurer.
S. L. GOODALE, Chemist.
F. D. ELLIS, General Selling Agent.

ANALYSIS FOR 1886:

By STATE OF MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION at ORONO.

NITROGEN, (equal to ammonia 3.94 per cent.)	3.25	per cent.	
SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID	8.44	"	"
REVERTED " "	2.52	"	"
INSOLUBLE " "	1.26	"	"
TOTAL " "	12.23	"	"
AVAILABLE " "	10.96	"	"
POTASH	3.28	"	"

For 1887 the same analysis is guaranteed as for 1886. For Sale by Agents throughout the State.

"CHAT ABOUT FERTILIZERS,"

Of interest to every intelligent farmer. Published by the CUMBERLAND BONE CO. Furnished by Agents Free.

17tf

FEED Your crops, and your crops will feed you; and in the feeding of your crops use our fertilizers, than which no better are made. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.

Farmers, Attention!

THE "BAY STATE"

FERTILIZER.

In making your purchase of fertilizers do not pass the "BAY STATE" without giving it a trial. It is Second to None in Results under All Crops. It will Pay You Well. Read the testimony of those who have used it. Books and information furnished on application. Look for our advertisement that will soon appear in this paper. Do Not get our Goods Confounded with another manufacture Under a Similar Name, but get the

BAY STATE FERTILIZER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO.,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

A. A. MITCHELL, General Agent, Portland, Me.

Local Agents:

JAMES E. FULLER,	Augusta.	W. E. HALL & CO.,	Vassalboro.
W. M. PERCIVAL & SON,	Weeks' Mills.	GEO. E. CLEAVES,	Windsor.
ACHORN BROS.,	Cooper's Mills.	T. E. DOE,	China.
LAWRENCE & TRUE,	Waterville.	C. N. WOOD,	Mercer.
CARLOS HAMMOND,	Sidney Centre.	G. L. RANDALL,	Riverside.

CHEMICALS. If you desire to mix your own Fertilizer, get our prices for agricultural chemicals before buying. Buy of first hands. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

WILLIAMS & CLARK CO.'S

High Grade Bone Fertilizers.

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.

No Fertilizer Selling at the Same Price Shows as High Valuation. It Leads All Others.

Potato Fertilizer

Contains all the Plant Food necessary for a large crop of potatoes.

"Out of some twenty varieties of Potatoes exhibited at the Fair of the Farmington Valley Agricultural Society held this fall, sixteen first premiums were awarded to varieties grown on your Special Potato Fertilizer. This must show it is superior to the others."
S. E. BROWN, CANTON CENTRE, CONN.

FERTILIZERS FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Principal Office: Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y.

For Sale by Local Agents. 13t18

HUGHES' OLD STYLE

LINSEED CAKE MEAL.

THE GREATEST STOCK FOOD KNOWN.

FOR HORSES it is indespensible.
FOR COWS it has no rival as MILK and CREAM producer.
For STEERS preparatory for butchering it is the QUICKEST flesh former and also CHEAPEST.
For SHEEP it gradually increases QUANTITY of wool and QUALITY of mutton.
For YOUNG STOCK—Colt, Calf, Lamb and Pig—it is a NECESSITY.
Ask your dealer for our brand. Send for explanatory pamphlet; mailed free.

JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., - - Fort Wayne, Ind.

13t8

W. W. RAWSON & CO.,
34 South Market St., Boston, Mass.,
Importers and Growers of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,
SUCCESSORS TO
B. K. Bliss & Sons, formerly of N. Y.

W. W. RAWSON & Co's HAND BOOK FOR THE FARM & GARDEN. GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, AND GARDEN REQUISITES. 34 SO. MARKET ST. BOSTON.

OUR New Catalogue for 1887, beautifully illustrated, with two large colored plates and many choice engravings, 88 pages, 8x11 inches, will be sent to our customers of last year, also to former customers of B. K. Bliss & Sons, without charge—to all others upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps, which will be refunded with first order. B. K. BLISS, formerly partner of above firm, is with us, and will give his personal attention to orders from their former customers.

NEW BOOK ON GARDENING.

SUCCESS in Market Gardening and Vegetable Grower's Manual, by W. W. RAWSON, Practical Market Gardener. The most instructive work of the kind ever published, full of important information to market Gardeners and to all growers of vegetables in large or small quantities. 180 pages, fully illustrated, sent post-paid by mail, upon receipt of $1.00.

8t11†

SAVE MONEY By using our Fertilizer instead of manure on double remnant from the barn. BOWKER CO.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Coquette's Album.

BY A. S. WILLARD.

Upon that table small, between
The window and the painted screen,
You'll find the volume full in view,
'Tis clasped in gold and bound in blue.
Come sit beside me here, I pray,
And see me turn the years away
With every pictured page, and call
Them back to me, my lovers all.

This was a young divine, whose eyes
Saw nothing lower than the skies;
Whose every tone and look and pace
Was full of high and saintly grace.
When at the church I saw the light
From windows stained in colors bright,
In rainbow glory round him fall,
I thought I loved him best of all.

Here is a face in which the pride
Of ancient blood is soon descried;
And yet on Mount Olympus trod
In days of old no Grecian god
More beautiful, and when I happened to behold
His bright, dark eyes and bearing bold,
His graceful figure, proud and tall,
I said "I love him best of all!"

This was a youth whose eager glance
Had swept the prairie's wide expanse;
Whose arm had plied, from shore to shore,
In waters wild the fearless oar.
And when above my chair he leaned,
And breathed of love
In murmurs soft and musical,
I knew I loved him best of all.

The light is growing very dim,
And we will close the book with him.
Tears on my cheek, you say? Ah, no!
'Tis but the fire's too ardent glow.
One, 'tis the young divine, is wed,
And one, the dark-eyed youth, is dead,
And one has gone beyond my call,
And yet I loved him best of all.

Readfield, Me.

Our Story Teller.

THE RED SCAR.

When I found myself stranded, so to speak, in the heart of Yucatan, I was rather pleased than otherwise.

I had been writing up the quaint old ruins of that strange land for a New York paper, and had turned my face homeward when I received a letter requesting me to wait at San Pablo for further instructions.

San Pablo interested me. It was a sleepy old Spanish village, with a big cathedral, a plaza with the usual collection of adobe houses around it, and a background of snow-capped mountains rising boldly from a landscape of torpid summer heats.

It was here that I met with the most puzzling experience of my life.

I was returning from a solitary ride among the hills. The declining sun warned me that darkness would overtake me if I did not make haste, but as I could see in the distance the massive towers of the cathedral, I felt no uneasiness.

At one place my lonely road or mule path skirted a deep ravine, which was so choked up with a thick, scrubby undergrowth that I was unable to see anything but a tangled mass of foliage and vines.

"A good place for an ambush," I said to myself.

The idea impressed me so that I spurred my mule, but, to my surprise, the usually docile animal stood stock still.

"Senor!"

The voice rang out from the depths of the ravine, but it seemed to be at my ear.

"Senor, halt!"

As I halted, on account of my mule's obstinacy, the command was unnecessary.

"Stand aside!" I shouted, "and let me pass."

Just then I saw protruding out of the bushes in front of me the muzzle of an old-fashioned blunderbuss, the flint-lock weapon in very general use in Yucatan.

A shudder ran down my spinal column. I was unarmed, and the blunderbuss was about the size of a small cannon. Resistance was not to be thought of.

"I surrender!" I cried to my unseen foe.

"The senor is sensible," said the man with the big gun, as he leaped into the road.

A rapid but close scrutiny of my captor showed me a young man of medium height, whose lithe, sinewy figure indicated exceptional activity and strength. He wore a homespun cotton suit, and the face under his sombrero had the brown tinge common to all the Yucatanese who were of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. The man's right temple was disfigured by a peculiar scar, shaped like a crescent and of a fiery red color. Beyond this scar there was nothing remarkable about his face. He had regular features, thin, cruel lips and restless eyes like beads of jet.

"I will hold up my hands and you can go through me," said I, pleasantly. "You don't want the mule, do you?"

"The senor is wrong. I do want the mule," replied the robber, in a quiet, self-possessed tone. "The senor will have the kindness to dismount and hold up his hands."

As there was no use in wasting words, I obeyed without objection.

The robber with a quick jerk drew my hands behind me and pinioned them with a strip of rawhide. Then he bound me securely to a tree. After finishing these preliminaries he emptied my pockets of the loose silver in them.

"Is that all, senor?" he asked, in deep disgust.

"All I have," I answered.

"The senor has my sympathy," said the rascal, with a vicious grin. "But the mule is something."

The robber turned my steed to the right-about and jumped into the saddle.

"Let the senor be patient," he said, as he rode off. "Some traveller will release him, and it is not far to San Pablo. Give Francisco's compliments to the alcade. Adois, senor, adois!"

And waving his hand he disappeared around a bend in the road.

So this was the noted highwayman, Francisco, for whose head the governor had offered a heavy reward!

There was consolation in the thought. No one would blame me for surrendering to a dare-devil who was considered a match for any three men in Yucatan.

But my train of thought was soon interrupted in a pleasant manner. Francisco had been gone perhaps a quarter of an hour when a muleteer made his appearance leading his little burro along the narrow path. Hailing the stranger, I induced him to cut my bonds and release me. The muleteer told me that I escaped lightly. He gave Francisco a very black character.

"If this place had not been in sight of San Pablo," said he, "the cut-throat would have killed you."

The next morning the little town of San Pablo was in a state of eruption. Men, women and children rushed pell-mell through the streets, uttering wild yells. I looked out of the window several times, but could not make up my mind whether it was a revolution or a holiday.

I threw myself on the bed and tried to get into a doze, and was succeeding when the alcade rushed into my room with a bevy of his retainers and pulled me into a sitting posture.

"The senor's commands have been obeyed," said the alcade, excitedly. "The dog of a bandit has been arrested, and will be tried before me at once. But we need the senor's testimony. Without the senor we can do nothing."

It took me almost no time to dress and accompany the little brown a calde, and his browner alguazils to the pretentious stone edifice on the plaza called the palace of justice.

I had never seen a criminal trial in a Mexican court, and everything was new to me. The alcade presided with great dignity. He was assisted by a prosecuting officer, and several advocates, as they call their lawyers, were also on hand. The court-room was filled with a crowd of eager spectators, all talking, swearing, and shaking their fists at the prisoner. The robber, Francisco, was the most unconcerned-looking man in the crowd. Surrounded by alguazils, he was not handcuffed, and when he saw me he smiled and made me a polite bow.

The proceedings dragged all through the weary day. My limited knowledge of the language made it impossible for me to follow everything that was said, but I understood that an effort was being made to prove an alibi. Three men, with rather honest faces, swore that at 6 o'clock on the previous evening they had imbibed pulque with Francisco at a little village, 20 miles west of San Pablo. If they told the truth, of course my robber could not have been Francisco.

It irritated me to see so much importance attached to the alibi and to my case, because I had been led to believe that the prisoner would be held anyhow, as he was wanted for other crimes, and a big reward had been offered for him. I was told, however, that in Yucatan a prisoner, when he demands a trial, must be tried or released inside of 12 hours. In order to hold him, therefore, the San Pablo authorities had to make the most of my evidence.

The alibi business worried the old alcade not a little. The three witnesses who swore to meeting Francisco on the afternoon before were reputable men. On the other hand, I was a stranger and an American. Several times during the day I was recalled to the stand and examined and cross-examined. The utmost courtesy characterized the examination, but it had a latitude that would not have been permitted in an American court. Frequently a spectator would interrupt with a question or make a suggestion to the alcalde. Once Francisco remarked that he was tired and would take it as a favor if the court would hurry up.

Toward the close of the day I saw a man on the outskirts of the spectators whose face and manner attracted my attention. He was the very image of Francisco, the prisoner.

I changed my position so as to get a better view. The semblance was wonderfully striking. The man was just Francisco's age, height, size and complexion. His sombrero shaded his right temple, and prevented me from seeing whether it bore the peculiar scar which disfigured the robber. His costume was the same as Francisco's, but, as nearly everybody wore homespun of the same color and pattern, this did not excite my surprise.

"If he has the scar," I muttered, "he could pass anywhere for Francisco. It would be impossible to tell them apart."

Naturally I began to understand the alibi. The men who swore they saw the highwayman 20 miles away from the scene of his crime at the very moment he was tying my hands might honestly be mistaken. They had seen this mysterious stranger. But they swore to the scar. Could it be possible that the stranger's face bore such a mark?

I determined to edge my way to him in the crowd, and accidentally knock off his sombrero in order to look for the fiery crescent.

When I reached that side of the building the man was gone. I made every effort to find him, but finally gave it up. He had either left the room, or had shifted his position, keeping other persons between us so as to screen him from my view.

As it was growing dark, four tallow candles were lighted, but the gloomy stone walls made the rooms look almost as dark as ever.

I was wondering what would be the outcome of the case, when the lights were suddenly blown out.

"Keep in your places!" shouted an alguazil. "Order in the palace of justice!"

The candles were relighted, and then was beheld such a scene as has rarely been beheld in a court-room or anywhere else.

In front of the alcalde's bench stood two scarfaced men as much alike as two brown peas.

"Merciful saints!" ejaculated an alguazil. "Do I see double, or are there two Franciscos?

"It is the work of the devil," suggested a pious man, as he crossed himself.

My friend, the old alcalde, put on his spectacles and looked sharply at the two men.

"Francisco!" he called.

Each of the two men gave a jerk of his head and answered to the name.

"Let the American senor take the stand," ordered the alcalde.

In response to the questions put to me I admitted that I could not point out the real Francisco.

Three witnesses called to establish the alibi were recalled. They shared my bewilderment and could throw no light upon the case.

The alcalde scratched his head. Then he touched one of the doubles with his cane.

"You, now," he said, "what is your name?"

"Francisco," was the reply.

"Your residence and occupation?"

"I have none. I am travelling about."

The alcalde turned to the other man.

"What is your name?"

"Francisco."

"Your residence and occupation?"

"I have none. I am travelling about."

The same answers, delivered in the very voice and manner of the first double.

Seeing the alcalde's embarrassment, I went to him and suggested that he imprison both men until the matter could be looked into.

"I cannot do it," he said. "One is innocent. If I imprison him I shall lose my place. Besides, the 12 hours will soon expire, and without satisfactory evidence I must turn both loose."

I hinted that it was all a put-up job; that Francisco probably had a twin brother, who had arranged to have the lights blown out, and had then, in the darkness, made his way to the prisoner's side, thus confusing matters with the intention of evading justice.

"It matters not," said the alcalde. "Two men cannot be arrested, tried and imprisoned on a warrant against one, nor can a warrant be issued against two when it is known that only one is guilty. No, senor, it is a hardship, doubtless, but it is better to disappoint justice than to do injustice."

Then, raising his head, he said:

"The prisoners are discharged."

Silently the crowd divided, leaving a broad pathway.

Down the isle walked the Franciscos. Each wore the same scornful smile. Each gave the same wicked look out of his black eyes. Each made the same low bow to the court, and when they passed me I noticed that the red scars on each man's temple were both of the same size and of the same flaming color.

Out of the arched doorway of the palace of justice, out into the darkness, out into the region of the mysterious and the unknown, passed the two Franciscos, with not a man to follow or say them nay.

The next morning my expected letter came. I was informed to lose no time in returning to the States, and I left San Pablo at once. For all I know the two Franciscos are still having a royal time down in Yucatan.—[Wallace P. Reed in *Atlanta Constitution.*

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Remarks of Mr. W. S. Bradley of Vassalboro.'

In House of Representatives, March 9, on the resolve in favor of Oak Grove Seminary.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: I have the honor to represent on the floor of this House the towns of Windsor and Vassalboro', and up to this point in this session, in their demands upon your attention and generosity, they have been very modest, you will readily admit. The school, for which this appropriation is asked, is Oak Grove Seminary, and it is well known throughout this county and in many parts of the State; is situated in Vassalboro', in the town in which I reside. Although this school has always been under the management of the society of Friends, yet it has always admitted pupils of any denomination, and, therefore, is not sectarian. At the present time the pupils from the society of Friends are largely in the minority. A few years ago, because of misfortune in the selection of a principal, the school begun to languish. Following closely upon this was the calamity of a fire that deprived them of their school building. But even by this great loss some of its friends were not to be discouraged. The school was not allowed to go down by default and lose its hold upon the public. A few of the unselfish and philanthropic kept the institution alive by holding the school in contracted quarters in the boarding house, until its future continuance was almost dispaired of, when some of the wealthy and benevolent of the society rallied to the rescue, and as a result of their magnanimity I could show you, if we were on the spot, a beautiful new and modern school building, spacious, heated by steam, and constructed with especial view to sanitary laws. This school building, I dare say, will compare favorably with any in Maine. This institution is situated on an eminence, affording one of the grandest of views; commanding a view of the beautiful Kennebec valley for many miles. The place is within easy access by rail. The pay received by the teachers, for their services for the last few years, has been only nominal. It has barely afforded them a living. But the principal and his subordinates love the cause of education, the cause of humanity, and his work of restoring this institution to a high plane of usefulness. The principal, now at the head of the institution, is heartily devoted to it, and has enlisted for a long term of service in its cause. His plans of operation and instruction are among the very best. He does not forget the needs of his pupils as to amusements and social life. Gentlemen, this appropriation will brighten the hopes of the friends of this institution, and every dollar will be most judiciously expended. This institution is not blessed with an endowment, else it would not call upon this body for aid. Gentlemen, I believe we have made appropriations for less meritorious causes.

This school is now on the road to prosperity, and this appropriation coming at this time, will, I believe, give it such a lift as will, I hope, cause no further demands upon the treasury. This resolve was prompted by a large petition bearing the names of some of the best citizens and residents of our town and adjoining towns, and names of people living in parts of the State remote from the school. The amount of the award and the term fixed, was the result of the unanimous decision of the committee on education, after an extended hearing and critical inquiry. The resolve supported by two prominent Senators, passes the Senate without objection. Under the heading of "Literature" in the constitution, I quote the following: "And it shall further be their duty (the duty of the legislature) to encourage and suitably endow from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State."

Now gentlemen, here is our authority. The appropriations for this class of institutions have been very light, and I feel confident that if any member or any number of members of this body could on some pleasant summer day, visit with me this institution, inspect it, and witness its beautiful surroundings, you would not begrudge a dollar of this appropriation. Gentlemen, I am glad to have this opportunity of giving this institution an advertisement, and I regret that as one of its former pupils, I cannot present its claim more ably. I hope these few remarks will serve a two-fold purpose; that they will be the means of attracting pupils to this excellent school, and send the bill upon its passage to be engrossed and to final enactment.

The Christian's Home.

How sweet it is, amid life's conflicts, to think of that peaceful home where the redeemed dwell in holiness and happiness. When dark clouds bring sadness to our hearts, and worldly pleasures seem but phantoms, we still have the hope of that blessed home. And when we are favored with success, we would not part with the hope beyond the grave. Oh, how thankful we ought to be that we can reach that land of delight, and how faithfully we ought to labor in Christ's vineyard. He forgives our sins, fills our hearts with His love, and will be with us when we cross the river of death. All are happy in that beautiful city where the streets are paved with gold. All are free from care and pain. Oh, weary invalid what a change that will be! You are going to a land where sickness is unknown. No mortal can imagine the glories which await us there, we can never know until we see for ourselves. Loved friends are waiting in the Golden City; we shall see them soon, and shall meet our Redeemer. What more can we ask? Who is not willing to work for such a reward? WILLARD N. JENKINS.

Young Folks' Column.

Little Sunbeam.

I have a little niece,
  Her name is Emma May,
She is very cunning,
  And always full of play.

She has pretty curling hair,
  Her eyes are very blue;
And many dear friends,
  Which I trust are true.

She is almost two years old,
  In Jackson she does dwell;
How much we all do love her,
  There is no tongue can tell.

She is a little sunbeam,
  She makes home very bright,
The joy of her grandparents,
  Her father's and mother's delight.

East Troy. ABBIE M. BARKER.

I am a little girl eight years old. This is my first attempt to write for the children's column. I have been waiting to write for some time. I like to read the *Farmer*; it has been a member of our family for twenty years. Mother, brother and I live alone this winter. My sister is going to school at Pittsfield. We have been very lonely indeed. My papa died two years ago; we miss him very much; he was a dear, good papa; he was a soldier of the 15th Maine. We live on a farm east of Topsfield. I go to school summers and falls. My last teacher's name is Ellen Huff; she boarded with us, we liked her very much. I have two grandmas and two grandpas living. My grandpa is 94 years old and grammy 84; they are real smart; they used to live with us, but they now live in Portland. For pets I have two cats and a bird; my cats' names are Tim and Dot, and my bird's name is Sankey. I can knit, sew, wash dishes and sweep, and sometimes make beds. My sister's name is Jennie, and my brother's name is Gilbert B.

Codyville. LAURA E. CAIN.

My grandpa takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I have read so many letters in the young folks' column that I wanted to write one. I am nine years old. My home is in Middleboro, Mass., but I am stopping at my grandpa's this winter, with my mamma. My little sister Gracie died this winter; she was five years old. Now I haven't any sister or brother. We were so lonely after she died, that we came here. I have a dog named Tip; he is eleven years older than I. I have a kitty named Malta, and two birds named Jack and Phoebe. Malta got up and looked into the cage, and frightened Jack so that he screamed, and mamma went to see what the trouble was, and cuffed Malta's ears, and he got down and has not been near them since then. I went into the grammar school last spring. I read in the fourth reader, and study arithmetic, geography and spelling. I recite to my mamma. I do not go to school this winter. ROSA ALLEN.

Chesterville.

It is very interesting the long winter evenings to sit before a warm fire and read the dear old *Farmer*, which has been in our family twenty-five years and is ever greeted with a welcome. I read J. Hacker's letter with much pleasure, as he said he liked little boys and girls. I would like to see him and have him talk to me; poor old man, it is hard to be deaf, but it would be more sad if he were blind. I would like to hear from you again. And you, dear Old Mother, I look every week for a letter from you; and how I love to read them. I hope to hear from you soon. I will send a riddle: Why is a woman deformed when she is mending a stocking? I will send a conundrum: Two legs sitting on three legs, with one leg in his lap, up comes four legs and runs off with one leg, up jumps two legs, takes up three legs and throws it at four legs, and makes four legs bring back one leg. STEPHEN J. BARKER.

East Troy.

As it is quite a long time since I wrote I thought I would write to tell you our school closed the 11th of February, after a term of twelve weeks. I did not miss one day, and I only missed one word in spelling. My teacher's name is Irving Barbour, and he gave three prizes and I got one, it was a pretty autograph album. My studies this winter were the fifth reader, fourth speller, geography, grammar, physiology, history and writing. I like Etta P. West's plan very much. I joined the Band of Hope when I lived in Ohio, but we don't have any here. I guess the answer to the riddle about the cats on the two hills is, they could see each other by turning around. I will close by asking who can tell me what State is round at both ends and high in the middle? I was eleven years old last September. LUCY H. THURSTON.

West Deer Isle.

I am a little girl eleven years old, and live on a farm near the Aroostook river. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*. I think you are very kind to let the little boys and girls have a young folks' column all to themselves. I have been to school this winter, and study arithmetic, geography and spelling, and read in the Normal fifth reader. I can do a little of most all kinds of house work, but last spring I drove the horses and raked with the horse rake. My father is a lame man. For pets I have a canary bird whose name is Dick; he is a splendid singer and is eight years old. I have got a nice colt; his name is Toney. I think the answer to Lena A. Fowler's riddle is lice. What she caught he killed, and what he didn't catch he brought home alive. I have three brothers and six sisters. Some time I will tell you about them. SUSIE C. TRASK.

Presque Isle.

I like to read the stories that the boys and girls write, so I will write, for some of the others may like to hear about my pets. My father is a farmer. We have twelve head of cattle, twenty sheep, three horses, two colts, two pigs, three turkeys, two ducks and two hundred and twenty-five hens. My year old colt is so gentle that I can ride on his back, and father can drive him in the sleigh. I had a bird, but the cat caught him. I have a cat; his name is Topsy, and I think he is cunning, for he uses his paw to steal from the other cat's dish, or other things he cannot reach any other way. I went to school all winter, and now am going to the spring term. I am eight years old. I will close by sending a riddle: Of a goose was I hatched, all language can I talk, no tongue have I. G. J. FOLSOM.

Exeter Mills.

This is my second letter for the *Farmer*. We live on a farm. My papa and mamma have gone away. I have been going to school, but there has come so much snow that papa thinks he can't carry us now. It is a mile and a half to school, but it isn't in our district. My teacher's name is Grace Smiley. Our school commences the last of April or the first of May. My sister and I have been quite sick with a cold; my sister is not much better now. I have not been out for two days. It is storming now. I have got two little baby cousins. Those who answered my riddles answered it right. I think the answer to Lucy W. Billings' riddle is the lightning. I will close by sending a riddle: Thirty white horses on a red hill, now they tramp, now they champ, now they stand still. ELLA W. HOUGHTON.

Sidney.

As Etta V. West introduced the subject of temperance to write upon this year, and wanted to get up a temperance club, I thought I would write. I think it is a fine subject to write upon, and that the boys should be interested in it as well as the girls. There is so much harm done by intemperance that I think every one ought to join a club. I think Etta V. West is the one to keep account of the names, and at the end of the year send the number of names in that have joined the club. I hope at the end of the year we shall have a large list. I am fourteen years old; I was eleven when I wrote last. Please add my name to the list. My sister and brother want their names added to the list: Annie B. Rand and George H. Rand, Jr. NELLIE B. RAND.

Ripley.

I am a little girl seven years old. I live way down in Aroostook. My father is a teamster. For pets I have two cats and one canary bird. My father has two horses, five colts, and one calf eight months old, girts five feet. I have two sisters and one brother. I had three sisters, one died with the croup. She was ten years old. I miss her very much. I have no one to play with me now. I have five dolls. I don't play with them much since sister died. I have one wax doll; it was my sisters. I don't play with it; its name is Vesta. My sister's name was Myra Bell Bean. JENNIE C. BEAN.

Monticello.

I am a little girl nine years old. I live on a farm. I have one brother and one sister; their names are Melvin and Maud. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*. I like to read the young folks' column very much. For pets I have a crow, her name is Brownie, and a colt, her name is Kit, and a hen, her name is Buff, and a cat, his name is Tommy Dick. I have two dolls; their names are Mamie and Rosie. I go to school in summer and study reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. I can knit, sew, wash dishes, sweep the floor, make beds, and milk. DORA SCOTT.

Medway.

As you are so kind as to print my other two letters I thought I would write again. This is my third letter for the *Farmer*. We have had lots of fun here this winter sliding and skating. Our school is done. I think it would be real nice for us little folks to write on temperance, as one little girl suggested some time ago. I for one will do my part to keep the column full. I will send a riddle: Sisters and brothers I have none, but that man's father is my father's son. If any little boy or girl can't guess my riddle, next time I write I will tell them. ROY L. HUNTINGTON.

Richmond.

As my brother and sisters have written for the *Maine Farmer* I thought I would. I am a little girl five years old. I can't write yet myself, but got my little brother to write this for me. I can sew quite nicely on patchwork. My little sister and me are piecing a quilt all ourselves. I am learning to knit and wash dishes, too; and I can hold the baby now and keep her still as well as anybody. We have got the cunningest, sweetest little baby you ever saw. She is seven months old; we call her Nellie Frances. CARRIE L. HUNTINGTON.

Richmond.

I am a little boy eight years old. I live on a farm. My father keeps six head of cattle, and a span of colts; their names are Kit and Polly, two sheep and forty-four hens. Father is away hauling bark, and mother and I take care of the barn. For pets I have a dog, her name is Sallie, and a yoke of steers, their names are Turk and Swan. Father yoked them up one day, and the girls and I had fine fun riding around the house and barn. I will send a riddle: Bump, bump against the beam, down comes a yellow stream. MELVIN SCOTT.

Medway.

I am a little girl seven years old. I live on a farm and do lots of chores, and help mamma wash dishes, sweep, make beds and knit. For pets I have a bossy, her name is Spottie, and a colt, her name is Polly, and a hen, her name is Speckle, and a cat, his name is Flake. I have two dolls, their names are May and Daisy. I go to school in summer, and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing. I have to walk a mile to school. I will send a riddle: A white house full of meat, no door to go in and eat. MAUDIE SCOTT.

Medway.

As all the other little boys and girls write, I thought I would. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*; has taken it ever since I can remember. It don't seem as if we could get along without it, we have taken it so long. Our school has finished now, it kept 16 weeks. I have lots of fun playing school with my sisters, and playing with my French dolls. My mother is learning me to sew patchwork this winter. I have lots of fun. I am three years old, and as I can't write I am going to get my brother to write for me. LETTIE A. HUNTINGTON.

Richmond.

This is my second letter to the *Farmer*. Our school is done; we had a nice teacher and a good school. Next summer I am going to write. I can write my name nicely now. I am 8 years old; can do quite a lot of house work. Mother says I can wash dishes as well as any one, also sweep and sew quite well, and help my mother take care of baby Nellie. She has got six cunning little teeth. I have been real sick this winter; am getting a little better. I get lots of nice letters from my little cousins in New Brunswick.

Richmond. JOSIE ESTELLE HUNTINGTON.

Seeing so many letters written for the *Farmer*, I thought I would write, as I have not written for a long time. I went to school this winter a term of twelve weeks, taught by Mr. E. C. Andrews; we all liked him very much. My studies were arithmetic, grammar, reading, spelling and writing. I am fourteen years old. I can make bread and pies, sweep, wash dishes, make beds and knit. I will close by asking some questions: Where is the longest verse in the New Testament, and the middle one in the Bible? MARGIE M. HATCH.

Lovell Centre.

For pets I have two cats, their names are Minnie and Pinkie. I go to school. I am eight years old, and I study geography, arithmetic, fifth reader and spelling and writing. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*, we all like it very much. I have three sisters and one brother. I will send a riddle: As I was going through a garden gap, who should I meet but Dick Redcap, a stick in his hand, a stone in his throat, tell me this riddle and I'll give you a groat. LEWIS H. BILLINGS.

Brooksville.

This is my first letter for the *Maine Farmer*. My step-father takes it and likes it well, and I like to read the young folks' letters. I think they are very interesting, and you are very kind to let us have a column all alone. I go to the grammar school, and study a large arithmetic and geography, history, spelling and reading. For pets I have a kitty and two white rats, and think they are very cunning. CORA BELLE ALLEN.

Green's Landing.

I am a little girl, eleven years old. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I like to read the young folks' column. I have three sisters and three brothers. Two of my sisters are married; one lives in Manchester, N. H., and the other one lives in Ellsworth. I had a big wax doll and a doll's carriage for a Christmas present. For pets I have a cat, a bossy and some hens. LOTTIE A. MADDOCKS.

North Ellsworth.

I am a little boy ten years old, and my father lives on a farm. He takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I like to read the young folks' pieces. We had a long term of school this winter, and I never missed a day. We had a nice teacher; his name is Fremont Maddocks. I have for pets a dog and a cat. My cat's name is Mixie, and dog's name Prince. PEARL L. HIGGINS.

No. Ellsworth.

CHILBLAINS FROST BITE and all ACHES & PAINS relieved at once by Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER also Coughs—Colds—Sore Throat—Diphtheria—Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. Always keep it in the house, ready for instant use.—All Druggists sell it.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

You Can't BEAT THEM! For General Family use they are Vastly Superior to ALL other kinds.

THE FAMOUS HOP PLASTERS

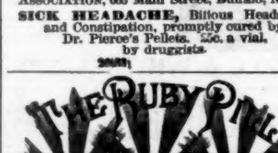
Clean, fragrant, curative and highly medicinal, prepared from Fresh Hops, Balsams, Extracts and Gums, *spread on white muslin.* They restore and vitalize weak parts, subdue inflammation and instantly banish pain whether in the Back, Side, Hip, Leg, Kidneys, Joints, Shoulder, Chest, Breast, Stomach or Muscles. Powerfully soothing, pain allaying and strengthening. *The best plaster on earth* is the verdict of thousands. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞Swindlers abroad! This plaster is spread on white muslin, ready for instant use. HOP PLASTER CO., signature on every plaster.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.



A remedy at last that does not claim to cure every disease, but simply Constipation and the disorders that are dependent upon it. This is not an irritating cathartic, but a true tonic, which never disturbs the stomach or leaves the bowels constipated. The worst cases of Constipation can be *cured* by the regular and persistent use of these pills. After a reasonable length of time the dose can be diminished. In this most important particular the Ruby Pill differs from all other cathartics. It is especially valuable for children and invalids.

RUBY LIVER PARVULES

will remove all functional disorders of the Liver; make the Head clear; prevent Sick Headache; and Indegestion, and improve the Complexion. Price of each, 25c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists and by the trade generally. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Gen. Ag'ts.

Pure White Lead, LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD. Our manufactures are fully warranted, and are unsurpassed by any in the market. Lowest market prices for goods of equal quality. SALEM LEAD COMPANY, F. A. BROWN, Treas. SALEM, MASS.

TRY IT AT ONCE. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Coughs, Colds and Consumption are the dreaded C's which seize upon our health. They can be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY which cures all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET OF TESTIMONIALS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON, Prop'rs.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FISTULA and PILES treated without the use of the knife or detention from business, also all other diseases of the Rectum. Cure guaranteed. WM. READ (M. D. Harvard 1842) and ROBERT M. READ (M. D. Harvard 1876) Evans House, No. 175 Tremont Street, Boston. References given. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sunday and holidays excepted.)

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other. Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Wholesale Agents, Boston, Mass.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

In Florida A Man Can Earn a living easier than in any other State, and Capital Can be Better Invested.

The Florida Southern Railway Company Offers for sale several MILLION ACRES of LAND In the State of Florida, situated in some 20 counties in all parts of the State. They have land suitable for orange growing, for all kinds of vegetables, for cattle raising and all the farming and timber industries. Also they have Town and City Lots, And sections adjoining railroads. These lands will be sold in large blocks, or in such quantities as purchasers may desire, preference being given to lots to actual settlers. Terms of payment will be made easy. The guaranty of this powerful corporation to all lands sold by them is an important feature to intending purchasers. For maps, pamphlets and detailed information, address Florida Southern Railway Co., 40 Water St., Boston, Mass., or Palatka, Fla. Mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is free from Opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe. If you have a cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required. It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long. By druggists. 25c.

TOGUS GUARANTEE. After taking three-fourths of a bottle if relief is not obtained, return the bottle with your name attached, and the money will be refunded. Price 10 and 35 cents. COUGH MIXTURE Bowditch, Webster & Co., Proprietors. AUGUSTA, MAINE. ☞Sold by all Dealers.

Boston & Savannah Steamship Co. Only Direct Line from New England to Savannah. Connecting there with all Rail and Water Lines. FAVORITE ROUTE TO FLORIDA. Iron steamships "GATE CITY" and "CITY OF MACON" leaving Savannah Pier, Congress St., Boston, EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to A. DeW. SAMPSON, 201 Washington St., Boston, or to RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Boston.

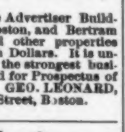
HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY DEALING IN STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, OIL, ETC. EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET MAILED FREE. LAURIE & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 856 Broadway (and branches), NEW YORK.

INVESTMENTS! 6 PER CENT. Water Works Co. Bonds, Principal and Interest Guaranteed. Price: Par and Interest. —ALSO— City, County, and Railroad Bonds. For Sale by H. M. Payson & CO., Bankers. [ESTABLISHED 1854.] Portland, - - Maine. ☞Correspondence solicited.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES For 18 Years our Great Specialty has been growing and distributing ROSES. We have all the Latest Novelties and finest standard sorts in different sizes and prices to suit all. We send STRONG, VIGOROUS PLANTS safely by mail or express to all points. 3 TO 12 PLANTS $1. $8 to $25 per Hundred. Our New Guide, 88 pp., describes nearly 500 finest varieties of Roses, the best Hardy Shrubs, & Climbing Vines, and New and Rare Flower Seeds, and tells how to grow them—FREE. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co. Pa.

10% INVESTMENT. THE MASS. REAL ESTATE CO. Chartered to operate in Business Blocks and Commercial Real Estate. Has earned 10 1-2 per cent. Net Upon its Capital Invested to the Present Time. THIS Company now owns the Advertiser Building, Washington Street, Boston, and Bertram Building, near Post Office, and other properties amounting to over Half a Million Dollars. It is under the management of some of the strongest business men in New England. Send for Prospectus of Company, with full particulars. GEO. LEONARD, Agent, Room 3, 246 Washington Street, Boston.

STODDARD CHURN Over 15,000 in use. Highest awards at leading Fairs. Made of White Oak. No Seats or paddles. The simple is concussion, not friction. Nine sizes. For Dairy and Factory. With or without pulleys. Cover removed instantly. Best churn made. MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. POULTNEY, Vermont.



AGENTS WANTED —TO SELL— Fruit Trees and Other Nursery Stock. Salary and Expenses paid. Outfit free. Address, stating age and previous occupation, M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St. New York.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

Electric Belt Free To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cotton Seed Hull Ashes Are the best Ashes produced for Fertilizing purposes. They contain from 25 to 35 per cent. Potash; 10 to 12 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, and 10 to 15 per cent. Magnesia. Circulars and prices delivered at any R. R. Station or seaport, on application to AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 18 Broadway, New York.

$90 a Month Salary to agents selling goods to dealers. Samples Free. Send stamp for circulars. National Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

HEEBNER'S RAILWAY HORSE POWER —WITH PATENT— Level Tread and Speed Regulator

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT Threshing Machine Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan. Drag and Circular Saw Machines. The Union Feed and Ensilage Cutter. Made only by HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa. Branch Office, 323 Cumberland St., Portland, Me., where a full stock of repairs are always kept.

STATEMENT OF THE Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Capital Stock	$400,000.00
Re-Insurance Reserve	1,022,783.37
Unpaid Losses	60,675.15
Net Surplus	1,227,426.40
Total Assets	2,710,884.92

SCULL & BRADLEY, Managers. GIDEON SCULL, FRED'K BRADLEY, GEO. P. FIELD

DAVIS, FARR & CO., Agents, AUGUSTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of SYLVESTER H. STUDLEY, late of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to DAVID P. BOLSTER. March 14, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of OLIVER HENRY, late of Chelsea, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mar. 14, 1887. MARY HENRY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of HENRY A. BROOKS, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of EXPERIENCE ALLEN, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
A. H. CALDWELL, Guardian of MARY E. HALLET of Augusta, in said county, insane, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
CELIA BLAKE, Administratrix on the estate of WASHINGTON BLAKE, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
FRANK C. FOSTER, Administrator on the estate of GEORGE C. FOSTER, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
SAMUEL TITCOMB, Executor of the last will and testament of MARGARET S. CUTHBERT, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account as Executor of said will for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed: H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
PHILO CHASE, Administrator on the estate of ANN MARIA DAVIS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed: H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1887.*
F. A. CHASE, Administrator on the estate of MARY H. TUCK, late of Fayette, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance; and also petition for distribution to heirs of money in his hands:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MARY E. WING, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH W. PATTERSON. February 28th, 1887.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOANN CHURCH, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.*
JULIA B. HICKS, Trustee under the will of LEVI HICKS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said estate, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in a certain parcel of real estate in said city of Augusta:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.*
WALTER J. WOOD, Administrator on the Estate of CATHERINE W. DAVIS, late of West Gardiner, in said County, deceased having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: Parts of lots Nos. 52 and 53, in said West Gardiner:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.*
HATTIE B. ALEXANDER, Guardian of JAMES H. ALEXANDER of Hallowell, in said County, minor, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in certain real estate in said Hallowell:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of D. R. SAMPSON late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Richmond, Va.

TO THE

Prudent Housekeepers

OF MAINE.

We respectfully make our bow and request that you read the following carefully, and if you cannot turn it to your advantage at the present, store it away for future use. Every person interested in their homes and the beautifying of the same, will find facts contained in this advertisement, which it will be very hard to refute. In appreciation of the enormous patronage accorded us since we opened the branch of our business in Portland, we have been for the past six months selecting and displaying one of the finest lines in all kinds of house furnishings, not only in New England, but in the United States, and are prepared for this month to surprise the oldest buyer of

Parlor Sets, Carpets, Chamber Sets, Drapery Curtains, Hall Stands, Bookcases, Desks, Hair and other Mattresses, Spring Beds, Hanging Lamps, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Stoves and Ranges.

PARLOR SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have endeavored to place on this floor the most attractive goods, in the latest designs, at the same time having an eye to the price and the quality, and we have no hesitation in saying that we have one of

The most tastefully arranged rooms in the United States.

We have carpeted one entire side of this room with heavy velvet carpet of beautiful design with a border of same, and we can assure every reader of the FARMER, that the arrangement of this room, with its

Thirty different styles of Silk Plush, Mohair Plush, Brocatelle Suits,

is well worth a 20 mile trip to see. The other half of the floor we devote to Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, and lower grades of Plush Parlor Suits. Easy Chairs, Hat Racks, Tables, etc., etc., making a show of some

70 different styles and patterns of Parlor Suits on one floor.

And we shall offer throughout the month of March in this department,

Hair Cloth Parlor Suits as low as $32.50, and from that up to $80.00.

Mohair Plush Parlor Suits, consisting of a two part back Sofa, Gents' Easy Chair, Ladies' Patent Rocker and four Parlor Chairs in Combination of colors; that is, the Sofa in crimson, the Gents' Chair in old gold, the Ladies' Rocker in blue, two small chairs in olive, and two in crimson, making a very handsome combination of colors, or we will make it in any color to suit the customer for $37.50. Another style of frame very nicely upholstered all in one color or combination of colors, for $40. Another style yet for $45, and a very handsome suit upholstered in combination of colors, of crushed plush, for $50. Then we have another grade yet in a crushed plush that we sell, full seven pieces, in one color, or combination of colors, for $60. A beautiful six piece suit in brocatelle for $78. Silk Plush Suits ranging in price all the way from $90 up to $250. An Embossed Crushed Mohair for $75, $85, $90, $98, $110, $115, $125, and up to $350. Right here we wish to say a few words about the frames of Parlor Suits. Of course every Parlor Suit has a frame, but the styles are continually changing, and the frame that was good two years ago is not nearly so handsome as the frame that has been designed and manufactured for the trade of 1887. We have bought largely of goods that have been designed and manufactured since the first of January, and any person, possessing taste in the selection of parlor goods, can see at a glance how much more artistic the lines are to-day than in those made some time ago. Our Brocatelle Suits are marvels of beauty; every line about them seems to have been made just right. There is nothing harsh, but perfect harmony seems to exist all through the make-up. As we said before, we believe that any person who wishes to buy to-day or to-morrow, or next month, or next year even, will be richly repaid by a visit to our establishment. We have quoted prices from 10 to 20 per cent. under the regular prices of these goods, as we desire to put out all the goods we possibly can in March, and we can assure that we can save you, as we say, from 10 to 20 per cent. by purchasing the goods now, or any time this month. Write for cuts, photographs, and descriptions of these goods.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

The floors are all of polished hard-wood, and we have excellent light, so that purchasers can see just what they are buying. We have nearly

$70,000 of Carpets in Stock to select from.

This in itself will give you an idea of the extent of our purchases, but you can have no conception of the bargains we can offer you until you have personally inspected our stock.

We shall cut this month All Wool Carpets of splendid grades at 52 1-2 cents per yard.

Cotton Carpets at 25 cents per yard.

Cotton and Wool Carpets from 35 to 50 cents per yard.

All Wool Extra Super Carpets at 60 cents per yard.

Best Lowell goods at 72 1-2 cents per yard.

Art Kidderminsters at 90 cents per yard.

Imperial three-ply Carpets at 87 1-2 cents per yard.

Tapestry Carpets from 52 1-2 cents to $1.00.

One lot of about 2,000 yards of Roxbury Tapestry at 72 1-2 cents per yard.

One lot of Higgins', Smith's and Stinson's 10 wire goods at 85 cents per yard.

Prime Body Brussels, 87 1-2 cents per yard, and from that up to $1.50.

One lot of Lowell Body Brussels at $1.15.

One lot of Bigelow Body Brussels at $1.15; Beatey's, Glenham and Stinson Velvets from 95 cents to $1.35. Delaware and other Wiltons from $1.65 up to $2.50, and all grades of Hemps, Coir Mattings, Napier Mattings, etc., etc.

1,000 rolls Straw Mattings, direct from China, prices from 15 cents, 18 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents and up to 75 cents.

A decided bargain in the Seamless Matting at 35 cents per yard; never knew it sold less than 60 cents.

1,000 Smyrna Rugs which we opened Tuesday morning, March 8, will be an unheard of bargain for everybody—for instance, we will sell you a bureau size for $2, twenty-six inch, $2.50, thirty inch for $3.50, four-quarter for $4.50, and sofa size for $8.00, and please set down on the tablets of your memory that these are Bromley Rugs, and as we have said before 1,000 to select from. Write for samples and prices of carpetings.

CHAMBER SETS.

We have also been making great improvements in this department, having added a lot of new styles, making altogether some

125 different patterns to select from,

ranging in prices from $12.50 to $700. This will seem to people, who are not posted in our business, rather incongruous, nevertheless we have the goods to show. The $12.50 set is made for cottages, from Basswood, and is not painted, consists of the bedstead, bureau and glass, commode, two chairs and a rocker. Our next priced suit would be $15.00. This suit is similar to the last, only it is finished in imitation of walnut. Next price suit is a beautiful painted full 10 piece set, price $18.00. We also have a very fine Ash Set for this price, $18.00, and Pine, Ash, Cherry, Oak, Walnut, Birch and Mahogany Chamber Sets, from the latter price all the way up to $700, making one of the most complete and best selected lines of goods in the United States. Woven Wire Springs for this month from $2.00 upwards. Soft Top Mattresses, Excelsior Mattresses, Husk Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses. Feather Pillows, Feather Beds, Feathers by the pound at bottom prices. Write for cuts, photographs and descriptions of the above goods. We can sell you a chamber set from photograph almost as well as though you examined the stock personally.

OUR KITCHEN RANGE DEPARTMENT.

Is to-day full of the best lines of Cooking Ranges known to the trade. Our great stronghold on the opinions of all housekeepers that we have sold is the

New Tariff

—AND—

QUAKER.

These are ranges manufactured by the Taunton Iron Works, a concern established in 1847, and who have done business ever since without a break, giving more universal satisfaction in the quality of goods they manufacture than any other house we know of. The New Tariff and Quaker combine five distinct improvements not found in any other range, and no person, we do not care whether he is a man worth a million, or working for a dollar a day, can afford to buy a cooking range without seeing this line and getting our prices. Beside this we have the

Groveland,
First National,
Atkinson,
New Byron,
Our Choice,
Viola, Fairy, Daisy, Union,
Wren, and others.

And the prices ranging all the way from $15 for a five hole range with all the ware, pipe, zinc, leg rests, to $100 for large hotel ranges. Write us for cuts, prices and description of goods. We warrant all these ranges to be first-class bakers, and we also warrant the tops and bottoms, the sides and the ends against cracking for 12 months, that is in our higher grade of ranges, and we can sell you a first-class No. 7 Hot Closet Range with all the ware for $25. Write for cuts, prices and descriptions of these goods. We know we can suit you. Please remember that we prepay freight on all goods sold by us anywhere in New England to the nearest depot, so that no expense attends the handling of the goods only the cartage from the depot to your own house.

Of course we prefer to have every one come and see our store, see the stock and get the prices, but to those who cannot come personally we wish to say they will receive the same treatment through the mail as though they bought goods in person. There is no deception practiced in any part of the building on any goods in it. In proof of this statement we submit our record both here and in Boston for 15 years. We are enabled to make the above prices because of our enormous purchases, our combined sales last year reaching over $1,000,000. Please address all communications to the Portland store, where they will receive prompt and careful attention. Our mail order department is fully equipped with a force sufficient to answer 200 inquiries every day. To those interested, living in the vicinity of Rockland and Bar Harbor, we would refer them to our stores on

Main St. in Rockland,

—AND ALSO—

Hamar Building, Main St., Bar Harbor.

Respectfully, the Public's Obedient Servants,

B. A. ATKINSON & Co.,

Cor. of Pearl and Middle Sts., Portland, Me.

BRANCH of the GREAT NASSAU HALL HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, BOSTON, MASS.

ISAAC C. ATKINSON, Manager.

Open Every Evening Until 9. Electric Lights on Three Floors.

Maine Farmer.

Thomas Smith of Naples has handled 8,125 barrels of apples the past winter, most of which were shipped abroad.

The State of Wisconsin has appropriated $12,000 to be expended in holding farmers' institutes.

The farmers of the town of Buckfield are organizing for starting a co-operative creamery. It is proposed to have it ready for making butter in September.

Notes from the Chicago Stock Yards of last week state that "the prices current of the best beeves are about the same as a year ago, and they seem in a fair way to go still higher." That is good reading, and we can bear still more of it.

Some farmers always have good stock, and it is always found in a thrifty condition. There is a reason for this, and it is that the stock is at all times well cared for and well fed. With the general diffusion of improved blood among the stock of the State that is everywhere met, there would be little "scrub stock" found were it all cared for as it ought to be.

Even a Western agricultural paper puts it down as "noticeable that the best average yields (of corn) are secured on farms on which a large amount of live stock is permanently maintained; and probably no other means than the keeping of live stock will practically enable the general run of farmers to maintain their land at such a degree of fertility that it will bring big crops of corn or profitable crops of any kind." Stock is what the farmer wants to depend upon.

At the Bridgton Institute, Prof. Jordan stated that no one fertilizer manufacturer has any special advantage or patented process by which he can sell a fertilizer better in quality or cheaper in price than any other manufacturer. The materials out of which they are made are commercial articles and open for sale to all purchasers alike. It therefore follows that if a fertilizer is put on the market at an extremely low figure, it may be set down as a low grade article.

Dr. Cressey's lecture on tuberculosis, given before the Board of Agriculture at Winthrop, is already being called for from out the State as well as in, and we can assure the readers of the *Farmer* that it will appear in full in the next volume of *Agriculture of Maine.* It is one of the most valuable papers on the subject extant. The Doctor was the first man in this country to call attention to the contagiousness of this disease, which he did in the Connecticut *Agricultural Report* for 1874. We give an answer by him in another column to an inquiry, and will answer a Winthrop correspondent in the next issue.

At the last hours of the late Congress, an amendment was tacked on the Agricultural Department bill by the Senate, and finally agreed on by the House, appropriating $500,000 to be used by the Commissioner of the Department in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia, and enlarging the power and discretion of the Commissioner to this end. The Miller bill failed, but this amendment of the general bill will be a very great relief to the cattle interests, as large discretion is given to the Commissioner of Agriculture in the use of the funds appropriated for this purpose, as will be seen by the following, a part of the amendment:

"And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, and in such manner as he may think best to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one State into another."

Seasonable.

Though the snow still covers the fields, yet we know that spring is upon us and that the warm sunshine, the singing birds and the growing grass will soon appear and make glad the heart of the husbandman. The active, energetic farmer who makes something of his business and intends that his business shall do something for him, has his plans well matured in advance of his work.

The principal drawback from the tarrying of winter into the lap of spring in our State, is that the working season for preparing the land and putting in the seed is so short. Seed of whatever kind, to insure reasonable results, must be put into the ground in its proper season. No licenses are admissable here without endangering results. The farmer must be ready then, to strike effectively when the days arrive that call for the work. When a large business is carried on, and a broad area is to be seeded, it becomes a necessity with us to have the preparatory work, so far as possible, done in the autumn; and this is desirable in all cases. The work can be greatly facilitated, however, by systematic preparations for carrying it on, and by having all things in order to strike when the time comes. Not a day nor an hour should be lost through failure to have everything immediately at hand and ready for the work. All wagons, carts and tools should be overhauled now and put in perfect repair. A coat of paint or of oil can be applied by any one and will preserve the wood work when necessarily exposed to the weather.

Good seed is of essential importance. If land is devoted to a crop, the manure applied and the work done, a good crop should be the reward. Seed weakened by immature growth or by improper saving will never bring the full measure of a crop. Corn and grain that was not properly dried before freezing weather may most of it sprout and grow, but the plant will be weak and slow of growth, and the final crop will be reduced in consequence. No such chances should be taken. Good seed will put forth a strong plant that will start vigorously into growth, and under proper culture will do its part towards making a crop. Now is the time to look after this matter and have the seed in readiness.

As a rule grain, grown in the eastern and northern section of the State, and in the Provinces, is heavier than that grown in the central and southern part. It is well to secure this eastern grown grain for seed from time to time, as better and heavier grain will for a while be grown from it. Heavy grain is more valuable per pound than light for any purpose whatever. Good seed and early sowing will do much towards securing the quality. Never go south for seed. This rule ought to be of universal application. It holds good especially with corn, grain and pototoes. Many a crop of sweet corn has been lost by the planter being obliged to use seed grown in the middle States. It proves too late for our short summers. Above all, remember this: That when the farmer does his part well from first to last, there is seldom a failure known. Nature, as a rule, does her work well. Failures usually come from neglects or defects for which we are responsible.

More Crops.

Mr. Gilbert. Dear Sir: I have $50 to expend this winter for something to help out my manure heap. I have been buying leached ashes for a few years back; it costs me $25 for 200 bushels, enough to put one acre in good condition for cutting a good crop of hay for several years. At that rate, the $50 will dress two acres, and I have more that needs it. Can you advise me so that the money will accomplish more? My soil is clay loam. If so you will oblige, Yours truly, K.

The above comes from one of the most enthusiastic farmers and closest students of agriculture in Penobscot county. If we understand the situation, he has a clay loam soil, part of which is run out by being let alone, and he wishes to hurry up the grass production, so that he may "keep more cows to make more manure, to grow more grass," and out of the round gain a larger income from his farm.

Our querist knows that rigid formulas to govern the work of the many, cannot be laid down in farming. There are too many ifs and conditions about the business for this. From the wording of his question, we infer that he entertains the idea that the production of hay is the chief desideratum in the keeping of cows. This is measurably an error. If we had that run out land and that amount of money to put into it, we would try our hand in this wise:

We would plow two acres of that land, and after working it thoroughly, would apply twenty-five dollars' worth of commercial manures and sow to grain. The grain and the straw, if the work is well